Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,904—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Dec.	EGYPT	7912		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10840
29th "	DELHI	8090		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	10885		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 22nd "	ARCADIA	6663		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10 90
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	...	Dec. 19
B City of Madras	4684	Dec. 29 1910	Jan. 8
* C City of Manchester	5534	Jan. 17	Jan. 29
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 483	347 517
,, Port Said	446 677	332 512	380 572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	573 935	429 649	495 770
,, Liverpool	635 974	462 704	517 792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *809	570 *923

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s Steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens †	5609	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7703	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5534	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
*C City of York	7703	22nd Apr. 1910	13th Sept 1910
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept ,,	10th Oct. ,,
*C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, post-office, and telling, having nine-bars arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 365, care of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,645	Thur. 16th Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 17th Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Dec.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday 20th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,

13th December, 1909.



COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlion	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	30th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb, ,,
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar., ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr., ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlion	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebuffat.	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta:	GRINDLAY & Co.
London:	GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*KAISER	2,721	Von Hoedt	23rd Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
84, Mahow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	7369	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.



ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO } LONDON.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.



DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	18th Dec. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	E. Bednarz	6000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	R. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
E. F. FERDINAND	6048	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Glurgovich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 to	500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,,	750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,,	685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,,	1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

London Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, Head Office—RANGOON.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Chaogebung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

London Bankers:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE

BEST PIANOS

FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc,
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroyof India for decorating Government House, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.

Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRICTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONCINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WE hereby notify that we have CEASED to represent the MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY, from THIS DATE.

GADDUM & Co., Ld.

December, 11th, 1909.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR begins 7th January. For Prospectus apply to

THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract at Bombay of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels, for one year, during 1910-11, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M. gunfire, of 17th January, 1910, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For particulars see Notice No. 7432 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 25th November, 1909, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, will ENTER by the UPPER GATE and pass out by the Lower Gate. On arrival at the platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant, and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform, their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the Ball in Motor Cars, are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House. They will be parked with other carriages according to the numbers allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the Ball in Motor Cars are desired to note that no Motor Cars will be permitted to pass horse carriages down the lower drive as the guests are leaving.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for constructing No. 17, a married junior Officers QUARTER, with outhouses complete, at Ahmednagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,085 will be received by the Garrison Engineer, at Ahmednagar, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1909.

2. For particulars, apply to the Garrison Engineer, at Ahmednagar.

C. E. BADDELEY, Colonel.
Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Hornby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH, 12TH, 14TH, 16TH and 19TH, FEBRUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 14th December, 1909.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 7th December, 1909.

INDIAN CARPETS.

WE keep a large stock of INDIAN CARPETS and SELL such in Wholesale and Retail at Factory Prices. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN CARPETS MANUFACTURING COY.,
Rutherfield Street, No. 5,
Near the King's Statue, Fort.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1909.

2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. F. Bradbury as a Director in terms of clause 88 of the Old Articles of Association.

3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Kennedy as a Director in terms of clause 97 of the New Articles of Association.

4. To elect two Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.

6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th December, 1909, to Tuesday the 28th December, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSE [illegible] Furniture

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
GRAND STAR ATTRACTION,
"THE ITALIAN CAVALRY"

A fine series of pictures giving a true and graphic idea of how the Italian Officers train their wonderful horses. These have won the jumping prizes at almost every international show.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

Saturday, Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next to Municipal Buildings; Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS

Great opportunity for those intending to purchase second-hand Motor Cars in good condition and perfect working order.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, at 3-30 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst, sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency in York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the second-hand motor cars detailed below, the property of the following gentlemen:—

1. The property of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Beeston Humber Car, very little used, with side entrance, double phaeton, 5 seated body and cape cart hood, complete with all accessories.

2. The property of Purshottamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Richard Brazier car, with Magneto Ignition, 4 seated swing seat, side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.

3. The property of B. H. Hewett, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, with Battery and Magneto Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, body cape cart hood, glass screen and all accessories.

4. The property of Jamsetjee M. Wadia, Esq., Bombay: 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Orleans car with side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.

5. The property of Mulraj Khatao, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car, with 5 seated side entrance body, cape cart hood and all accessories.

6. The property of Col. Collie, I. M. S., Bombay: 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Orleans car, side entrance, 5 seated body, cape cart hood and all accessories.

7. The property of Suleman Hashim Sandagar, Esq., Bombay: 1 30 H.P., 4 cylinder Beeston Humber car with Magneto and Battery Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.

8. The property of Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Esq., Bombay: 40 H. P. 4 cylinder Hotchkiss car, used only for about 10 times and practically good as new with Magneto Ignition, 7 seated, side entrance, touring body, cape cart hood and all accessories. Believed to be the fastest car imported to Bombay; very suitable for touring.

9. The property of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Rutlam: 18-24 H. P. 4 cylinder Calthorpe car, very little used, condition good as new, with Magneto and Battery Ignition, landaulette body to seat six persons, complete with usual accessories.

10. The property of Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Esq., Bombay: 1909 Patern 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car, good as new, used for 6 months only with Honeycomb radiator battery and Magneto Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, model de-Luxe body, cape cart hood and all accessories.

11. The property of Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency: 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car used for 9 months only with swing seat, side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.

12. The property of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin: 30-35 H. P. 4 cylinder Clement Beyard car with 7 seated landaulette body, Battery and Magneto Ignition, Stepney wheel, 5 Lamps, horn, spares, etc. Car recently thoroughly overhauled.

13. The property of M. S. Captain, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder DeDion Engined 5 seated car with canopy and all accessories.

All cars are in good working order with tyres and tubes in sound condition and complete with usual accessories, viz., lamps, horns, tools, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Love Lane, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., the undermentioned property situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on the premises in several lots on MONDAY the 20th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) and on the following days.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 28,536 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3693 2, 3686, and 1,3686 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the properties of Kuverji Rustomjee Sethna, Bai Mithibai Merwanjee B. Jijibhoy and the Mazagon Police Court Building, on or towards the south partly by Love Lane and partly by the property of Aga Shamsudin Shah, Administrator of the estate of Aga Jungishah, deceased, and on or towards the east by the property of Dr. L. P. Rozario, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Merwanji Nusserwanji Panday Charities.

N. B.—The whole of the above property will be sold in (29) twenty-nine different lots, the smallest lot admeasuring 629 square yards and the largest lot admeasuring 3,314 square yards.

The above property is held by the vendor from the Secretary of State under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and conditions which have been agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Vendor. These terms compare very favourably with the terms which other leasehold properties in Mazagon are held from Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for the general sale plan apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1909.



WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4[illegible]d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTOR CARS for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 18th Instant:—13 Second-hand Motor Cars will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION. Hotchkiss, Humbers, Calthorpe, De Dion, Clement, Bayard, Darracq, Orleans and Richard Brazier. For full particulars see Messrs. BENNETT and CO.'S advertisements.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1 0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours,

READERS.—WANTED, SENIOR READERS, experienced in Newspaper reading, competent and steady, Apply Box No, 2,736 care of this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 406, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 49, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS; with LUARD BARINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Light, Digestible Loaves

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easy and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No tin wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no bakingpowder or yeast required. Just one part of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

the SURE raising Powder to eight ordinary flour. Recipes in every tin.

•REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

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First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
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Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID ...	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ...	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report in the market to-day. In the opening 1s. 4 3-32d. were quoted for T. T. and 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 3 months' sight credits were quoted at 1s. 4 11-32d. One Bank did ready business for T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d., but there is not much enquiry for remittance for Jan.-Feb. Business has been done for 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 5-16d. and for March 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 9-32d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do.	1s. 4 1/8d.
3 m/s. credits	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. France	171 1/2
Do. Marks	139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	130 1/4
" Shanghai	173 1/2
" Japan	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 93-5 for cash and settlement and closed at Rs. 93-2. Calcutta for ready and one month delivery is Rs. 93-5.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 7 lacs up.

BULLION.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do Dragoen	15	0	0
Mints' Slabs	24	1	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
97 " Fakirsett	23	8	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 Penny ready	63	2	0
17 1/2 Penny "	63	3	0
Local per tola	0	9	9
First Settlement	63	4	0
Second "	63	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed : Market was steady as stock is small. Exporters are buying freely.

Rapeseed : Tone of the market steady. Prices remained unchanged.

Wheat : Market has a declining tendency. Upcountry dealers are in the market for forward sales.

Castorseed : Market steady with very little doing.

Cottonseed : Ready goods fine sale and prices are maintained.

Mowraseed : Stock is limited and prices are maintained.

Poppyseed : Prices unchanged.

Gingellyseed : Upcountry arrivals are good and market seems to be on the rise.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 9 7-8
Linseed, Small	" 9 11-16
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 5-16
Yellow do.	" 6 12-16
Do. Gujarat	" 7 1-16
Poppyseed	" 9 5/16
Castorseed	" 33/34
Mowraseed	" 6 1-8
Maize	" 20/22
Groundnuts	" 37
Mustardseed	" 84/87
Gingellyseed	" 31/44
Khandesh Howri	" 43 1/2
Gulburga do.	" 42
Kalbur do.	" 42/43
Itarsi do.	" 41/42
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 43
Do. do. do. 85/15	" 42 1/2
Do. do. do. 75/25	" 42
Do. Mixed 50/50	" 41
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	" 39/40
Do. do. do. 85/15	" 38/39
Gin, Black Beaver	" 38
Do. do. Gadag	" 37/38
Do. Red Khandwa	" 38/39
Do. Meggi	" 42/43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat, Do. do. Secunderabad, Do. Gujarat	" 41/44
Do. Black Kutni	" 37/39 "
Do. Ahmedabad	" 37-38 "
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	" 35/37
Club No. 1	" 38/40
Delhi 70-30	" 37/39
Soft Red Ahmedabad	" 35/36
Hard Red	" 33/34

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on Saturday, 11th Dec. 1909:—

Wheat	8,581 cwts.
Linseed	7,041 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	888 "
Gingellyseed	35,233 "
Poppyseed	159 "
Groundnuts	7,639 "
Castorseed	3,102 "
Bice	2,443 "
Myrabollams	5,458 "
Cottonseed	51,032 "
Mowraseed	2,527 "
Gram	1,740 "
Joowar	530 "
Maize	2,526 "

LOCAL YARN.

On account of the rise in prices of Cotton in Liverpool, Mills demand very high prices which China cannot respond to.

SPINNINGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 3,520 and rose gradually to Rs. 3,540 but at the close they fell to Rs. 3,530.

A lot of speculation is going on for Davids and a lot of business has been done. In the commencement they were quoted Rs. 378 3-4 but they gradually fell to Rs. 372 1-2 and closed at 387 1-2. A good business has been done in Laxmi Cotton Shares.

We quote :—

Davids	380
Currimbhoy	1,010
Colaba Land Mill	1,110
Kohinoor	700
Khatao	770
Nagpore	1,600
Western	375
Maneckji Petits	3,510 and Jan 3,530
Framji Petits	1,760
Treacher	530

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1492 1/2
Bank of India	68 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	53 1/4
Bank of Burma	113

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley Railway	437 1/2

COTTON.

The market, on account of Reuter's Liverpool quotation being high by 32 points, in the morning was very firm, and Marwari speculators did a fairly good business amongst themselves for Broach at Rs. 297 1-2 but no business was done by exporters as they wanted to know what turn the market today would take on the continent and when the opener was received quoting 11-12 points down in futures there was a big drop in prices for Broach and some business was done at Rs. 293 1-2. Mills even were not buying freely to-day and both buyers and sellers are at a loss to decide how to move at such a juncture. The following purchasers were made to-day :—

Bales			Rs.
100	Khandesh, Assur Virjee Mills		257
100	Bengal	"	253
100	Nugger	Queen Mill	265
100	Parbani	Japan Cott Trading Co.	260
700	Bengal	Carrimbhoy	250
400	"	M. Bussan	252 1/2
100	Khandesh	Morarji	255

We quote :—

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Fine	263	263
" F. Good	251	251
Khandesh Fine	258	263
" F. Good	252	247
Amraoti Fine	269	265
" F. Good	264	......
Akola Khangaum Fine	269	263
" F. Good	254	......
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	273	287
" F. Good	268	...
Yeotmal Fine	278	271
Nagpore Fine	283	276
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	284	277
Methia Fine	258	250
Broach Fine	......	321 March
" F. Good	293 March	
Sawginned Good	295	Apl-May
Westerns Gin "	289	"
Coompta Gin "	302	"

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Cotton arrived by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Saturday, 11th Dec. 1909 :—

Khandesh	1,215 Bales
Central India	830 "
Barsi and Nagur	2,742 "
Berar	3,514 "
Central Provinces	676 "
Oomras	8,977 "
Dholera	814 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	3,867 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	621 "
Sind	1,154 "
Persian	37 "
Egyptian	24 "
Total	15,454 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, 13th December.
Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	30,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7·93 —12
Jan.—Feb.	7·96 —12
Feb.—Mar.	7·98 —12
Mar.—Apl.	8·01 —11
Apl.—May.	8·01 —12
May—June	8·02 —12
June—July	8·01 —12
July—Aug.	7·99 —12
Aug.—Sept.	7·66 —10

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	15 0
Havre	16 0	15 6
Hull	14 9	14 6
Liverpool	15 6	15 6
Marseilles	15 6	15 6
Genoa	15 6	15 0
London	......	15 0
Hamburg	15 6	15 6
Trieste	17 6	17 0
Venice	17 6	17 0
Open Ports	...	

Rates are unchanged December-January Dunkirk and Antwerp about 2,000 tons done at 15 6 C and seeds at 15.

OPIUM.

Business was done in Patnas for 1st sale average at Rs. 1,834. Prices in China and Calcutta show an upward tendency, but business locally being very slack prices remained unchanged.

The following are the Bombay, Calcutta and China rates.—

	Rs.
1st sale average (Bombay)	1,834
Tezi-Mundi	70
1st sale average (Calcutta)	1,840
Patna old (China)	1,445

RICE.

Ready Small Mill	Rs. 7 3-8—7 3-4
Do Large Mill	" 6 1-2—6 3-4
Settlement Magser	" 6 5-8
Do Posh	" 6 3-4
Do F.-C.—Vaishak	" 6 3-8
RANGOON.	
December Small Mill	Rs. 238
Do Large Mill	" 220
Feb.-Mar.-Apl. Small Mill	" 236
Do Large Mill	" 215
Calcutta Ready Small Mill	" 3 3-8
Bhat	" 4 1-8

Market Tone—Quiet but Steady.

METALS.

Yesterday being "Amvas" market was closed, but there was a meeting of the dealers who are in the ring and discussion ensued as to why dealers who had no shop and incurred no other incidental expenses should share in the profit or loss without contributing to the expenses. Ultimately it was decided to carry on the ring business on the same terms as before next "Amvas" not to make any fresh contracts or buy ready goods this month.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs. 55 2
	56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 48 6
Tin Ingots		Rs. 40 6
Spelter S M, M M, J, G		" 19 0
Georgeshutte Copper Ingots K S		Rs. 22 4
		" 49 14
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	47 43

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, 11th December.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	...	6,345	993

SILVER.

No. of packages	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	...	2,000	...
3 Bundles	...	6,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
A G H A Akbar	Naseri	Linga
J H E Obadiah	Salsette	Alexandria
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Madura	Linga

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th December 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	73	84,301
B. B. & C. I. Railway	51	60,017

TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th November in India and in England amounted to £18,627,582 and was held in the following form :—

		£
1	As a book credit in India	344
2	Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1 = R 15)	6,786,734
3	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,003,933
4	British and Colonial Government Securities	10,836,571
	Total	18,627,582

REPORTS from Bajour state that inter-tribal fighting has been in progress there and seem likely to continue.

An amusing mistake in the printing of the answer to a non-oral question was made in a recent parliamentary paper. The question and answer as they appear on the paper are as follows :—"Capt. Craig.—To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, if John O'Reilly, on whom an inquest was recently held in Belfast, was in receipt of an old-age pension ; if his brother at the inquest swore that the deceased was only forty-nine years of age ; if this man obtained his pension through Mr. O'Hillary, the pension clerk for Smithfield, Belfast; and if the Government will inquire into the matter." "Mr. Hobhouse.—The pensioner referred to in the question was not in receipt of an old-age pension. The twenty-one-year discrepancy between the baptismal certificate and the alleged oath of the brother, if referred to, will probably only stimulate Capt. Craig to further inquiries." In the latter part of Mr. Hobhouse's answer a marginal note by an official of the Treasury would appear to have been incorporated.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—200 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 126 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 25 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 2 bundles corah cloth Cox and Co; 3,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 247 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hofmann; 3,010 cwts myrabollams G Madhawji and Co; 6 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—35 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co; 2 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 10 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 2 packages hides and 1 package woollen, carpets Latham and Co; 72 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales skins H O and H Moosa; 89 bales skins, W and A; Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—105 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 8,460 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Siam s—80 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 15,300 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,960 cwts teelseed, 990 cwts linseed J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—194 cwts condiments and 2 cwts bombay ducks M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Olympia s—80 casks goat skins H M Halim.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—200 bales hemp P Bhimji; 17,633 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—450 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—78 casks goat skin H M Halim.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—10 cwts mica Cox and Co'

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,830 cwts bone meals E C Nanji.

St Bride s—6,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

King Malcolm s—4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar; 2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

George M Gmbiricos s—4,000 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts castorseed and 116,935 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Coniscliff s—1,000 cwts castorseed T. Memraz: 21 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR LEITH.

Umsinga s—18,000 cwts cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Malcolm s—1,000 cwts myrabolams W Bechar.

Jerseymoor s—50 bales cotton waste, T Canji; 15 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 1003 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahmed; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—647 cwts teelseed, and 1 pot roza oil, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 37 cwts cow horns, Towner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siam s—100 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

R Rubattino s—708 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—406 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregens s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, T Memraz; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros: 455 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 125 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARROW IN FURNESS.

Southville s—1,850 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONKONG.

Capri s—59 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 195 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 290 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton and 100 bales twist M B Kaisha; 1,500 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 300 bales twist E Bomanji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—1,000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

Devanha s—344 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Begum s—900 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 5,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, D D Caranee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Begum s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Bombay Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Begum s—100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Bombay Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

EXPORTS.

S S Pagenturm, 8,159 tons, Captain A Fischbeck sailed for Hamburg on 1st day of December with 6,160 bales cotton and the following cargo :—

FOR HAMBURG.

55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,253 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 367 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 385 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,668 bags teelseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,808 bags mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,009 bags myrabollams, W Bechar; 7,224 bags linseed, 1,300 bags mowraseed and 5,332 bags teelseed, Ralli Bros; 229 bags bone meal, C Mody and Co; 1,240 bags myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co; 10 bags gum, J Nurbheram; 599 bags myrabollams, T Canji; 141 bundles coir yarn, V Harridas; 9 cases animal guts, Ad Mayer; 2 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria; 15 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 10 pots rosa oil, Bawner and Krause; 1 pot rosa oil, Engine Meffre; 500 cwts cow horns, D Mahmed; 140 cases cashewnuts, Nuservanji Bros and Co; 150 cases cashewnuts, 152 cases yellow colour and 21 cases Ephorbia R Jeewandas and Co; 10 cases wax, 100 cases cloves stems and 100 bundles cloves, B and P S N and Co; 2,112 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales skins, Nizamoodin and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 223 bales cotton and 11,997 bags teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S S King Howell 2,821 tons Captain W Davis sailed for Antwerp on 2nd day of December with 3,175 bales cotton and the following cargo :—

FOR ANTWERP.

500 tons manganese ore, M Dooger; 2,000 tons Manganese ore S Smidt and Co; 37 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2,150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 69 bags gum, T Canji; 744 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

1,600 bags cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 3,200 bags cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 1,600 bags cottonseed, L Pragji and Co; 8,000 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 5,093 bags cottonseed, A Khimji 4,875 bags cottonseed; W Bechar; 12,509 bags cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,334 bags cottonseed, and 2,800 bags castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 bags dillseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,782 bags castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 696 bags castorseed, T Memraj; 1,399 bags cottonseed, and 1,243 bags myrabollams, E Oomersey; 5,002 bags cottonseed, and 4,440 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PATON—December 12, at Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Nigel F. Paton, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAMMILL—November 29, at Lyallpur, the wife of Patrick Joseph Hammill, N.-W. Railway, of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—December 2, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major R. G. Macpherson, 41st Dogras, of a daughter.

TURNER—December 10, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, to Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Turner, of Tiruvalus, Tanjore District, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ball at Government House.

Sun Mills, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate-street, 4-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p. m.

Sun rises, 7h. 3m.; Sun Sets, 6h. 3m.; High water, 0-11m.; 11-59m.; Low water, 6-19m.; 5-53a.

Maxim : "Money, like manure, does no good until it is well spread."

WEEK'S CALENDER.

Wednesday, December 15.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 0-47m., 0-38a; Low water, 6-56m., 6-26a.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.—Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai Lalji, of Wellington Lines, is a candidate for the new Corporation on behalf of the Justices of the Peace.

ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Pleader, Bombay High Court, has been elected President of the All-India Temperance Conference, to be held at Lahore at the close of this month.

AN ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTOR.—At the meeting held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Wednesday last for a memorial to the late Mr. K. R. Cama, it was announced that a Hindu gentleman had contributed anonymously a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the memorial fund. That gentleman is Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sookhadwalla, who has anonymously contributed and munificently to objects of public usefulness on previous occasions.

PROFESSOR JOSHI'S CIRCUS AT BANDORA.—This circus which is attracting large crowds in Bandora, is of nine years' standing and has won good opinions during its tour throughout India and the Native States. The Professor has a good company of trained artists and among them a Maratha girl whose performance on the trapeze is admirable. The most attractive feature which is drawing such large numbers to the Circus Pavilion, are the stirring fights which the tamer has with the lion and the tiger. These fights last for half an hour and create thrilling sensation among the spectators.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Honorary Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,571, E. F. N. Rs. 15; F. H. S. Rs. 15; G. F. C. Rs. 5; H. E. R. P. Rs. 50; J. P. W. Rs. 10; Y. W. C. A. Bhusawal Rs. 50; J. C. G. P. Rs. 50; W. S. M. Rs. 50; H. A. Rs. 10; Third Presidency Magistrate Rs. 10; Mr. M. R. Jardine Rs. 50; R. G. M. Rs. 20; J. M. Rs. 10; H. F. W. Rs. 10; W. E. W. Rs. 10; Excelsior Cinematograph Rs. 1,000; R. W. Rs. 10; A. H. Rs. 10; Col. W. G. R. Cordue Rs. 20; Mr. E. B. Raikes Rs. 50; and Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 50; grand total to Dec. 12th Rs. 3,076.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Fest March	Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	Undank	Storch
Czardas	Ungarischer Schafer-tanz	Gung'l
Grand Selection	Il Bravo	Mercadante
Op. 101 No. 7	Humoreske	Dvorak
Selection	San Toy	S. Jones
Valse	Wiener Frauen	F. Lehar

MUSIC ON THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Colonel W. B. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band will play at the Cooperage Bandstand at 5-45 this evening, under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes :—

March of trimuph.	Entry of the Gladiators.	Fucik.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Euphonium Solo.	By the Fountain	Adams.
Selection	The Catch of the Season.	Haines
A Musical Andes	Bide	Upton
Valse Andes	Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Intermezzo	Mumbling Moss	Thurban

FUND FOR CARRYING ON THE STRUGGLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to announce the following further subscriptions to the above fund and to once again renew my appeal for more :—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 27,175 ; the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 3,000 ; Mr. S. N. Pandit, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Abdool K. Jaman, Rs. 100 ; Mr. P. D. Pattni, Rs. 100 ; Mr. D. B. Sukhia, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Motichand Odhavji, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Karsanji Mulchand, Rs. 25 ; and sums of and under Rs. 10, Rs. 470-15. Total Rs. 31,060-15. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt., Rs. 250 ; the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I., Rs. 100 ; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 100 ; Rao Bahadur Vissanjee Kimjee, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Shapurjee B Broacha, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas Rs. 51 ; Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee Rs. 50 ; the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Rs. 25 ; My Mite, Rs. 25 ; Mr. K. Natrajan, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomedmia, Rs. 15 ; Ex-Transvaaler, Rs. 11 ; Mr. Dhanjishah P. Mistry, Rs. 10 ; Anonymous, Rs. 10 ; Anonymous, Rs. 10 ; and sums of and under Rs. 5, Rs. 6. Through Rao Bahadur Vissanjee Khimjee :—Mr. Kanjee Sunderjee, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Mathuradas Vissanjee, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Karsandas Vissanjee, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Khimjee Dayal, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Vissanjee Lalljee, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Madan Bhimjee, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Hirjee Nensi, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Damjee, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Balchand Oogarchand, Rs. 25 ; Messrs Vissanjee Veljee and Co, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Gorakhram Sadhuram, Rs. 25, Mr. Dhanjee Jadhavjee, Rs. 20 ; and Mr. Shantidas Askaram, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 1,463.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

MR. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, B.A.,B.L, late Public Prosecutor of Secunderabad, has been appointed Advocate-General and Legal Remembrancer to His Highness the Nizam's Government without prejudice to private practice.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Hearing of the Appeal.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

For the Plaintiff-Appellant:—Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs Wadia, Ghandy and Company.

For the Defendant-Respondent:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company.

Their Lordships yesterday resumed the further hearing of the appeal filed by the plaintiff against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed this suit to recover 399 bales of cotton as against the defendant Bank.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, in resuming his arguments in the case, said that when the goods were pledged by Lakhmidas to the Bank, the latter kept them in its godowns and kept the keys. What the Bank did was that it held the bales against the pledger, no demand was made when the bales were in possession of the Bank and when they went out of their possession a demand was made and the only reply the Bank could give was that it had not in his possession the plaintiff's goods. It was not accurate to say that the Bank held the goods against Lakhmidas. Coming to the return of bales to Lakhmidas, the learned counsel said that it was contended that the bales returned could not be the bales that came in as there was a difference in weight in regard to certain lots. The decrease in weight could be accounted for in three ways, apparently there was an increase in weight during the monsoon. Then again there was a decrease in weight when sampling, and the third way to account for the difference in weight was that the scales were not uniform.

The Chief Justice : Is there any evidence to show that?

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman : That is common knowledge.

The Chief Justice : I don't know that.

Mr. Strangman, continuing, said that in the first place there was no record in the Bank's books what bales came in and what bales went out of its godowns. Out of the 399 bales two were claimed by the plaintiff as his bales, as bearing his marks. The Bank was not in a position to show that those two bales did not bear the plaintiff's marks and, therefore, they were returned to the plaintiff as bearing his marks. The books of Lakhmidas showed that the goods pledged by him were in certain godowns, but in what particular godown each lot was not stated.

Continuing, the Advocate-General came to the case under Section 178 of the Contract Act. He said in the Lower Court from the very outset he declined to argue the case from the point of view that the plaintiff was the owner but counsel said it was clearly proved that Lakhmidas was either the owner or owner in partnership with Damodar or a co-holder; but assuming that the plaintiff considered Lakhmidass merely as a muccadam, he had still possession within the meaning of Section 178.

Mr. Lowndes' main point was that as Lakhmidass acted as muccadum in 1900, the Bank must have known that he was acting in the same capacity in 1903; and further that the Bank derived knowledge from Chunilal. It would appear from the evidence that in 1901 Chunilal put in a written statement in which he stated that Lakhmidas did business as a muccadum, but here Chunilal referred to March 1900 and not the year 1901. The next point urged by Mr. Lowades was that according to Lakhmidass books, Chunilal was his partner. Assuming that to be so, the Advocate-General urged that the almost knowledge that they would attribute to the Bank was that Lakhmidass was both a merchant and a muccadam; but there was nothing from which it could be suggested that. Chunilal knew that the 399 bales belonged to the plaintiff. Supposing they attributed Chunilal's knowledge to the Bank, it did not place the Bank outside the proviso of Section 178. Mr. Lowndes' argument was based on the evidence where Mr. Begbie said that if Chunilal had told him that Lakhmidas was acting as a muccadam, he would not have trusted him as he did. If he had done that, he would have acted with great caution ; but that was not the point. The point was whether the Bank was guilty of bad faith in taking the goods in pledge from Lakhimdas without making inquires as to whom they belonged and whether the circumstances were such as to raise the presumption that Lakhimdas was acting improperly. Counsel contended that Lakhimdass must have represented to the Bank that he was the owner of the goods and submitted that the Bank had acted in good faith and that good faith here meant honest belief.

Counsel then dealt with the question of marshalling and said that question did not arise in that case at all.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Lewis, charged one Abdulla Mahomed with being in possession of ten grains of cocaine in contravention of the Abkari Act. Mr. P. A. Strip of the Excise Department stated that the accused was arrested on Saturday night in Chimna Butcher Street. The accused on being caught threw down a packet which on being examined was found to contain eight packets of cocaine. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentensed to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, to undergo twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeal Board.

Appeal No Suit No.

15-09 793-04 Wadia G and Co Nandlal Thakerseydas vs. The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co Part heard.

62-08 624-05 Khanderao L and M Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs. Sallehbhai Jafferbhai and others Bicknell M and R.

10-09 950-08 Payne and Co Bai Maneckbai vs. Naranji Dwarkadas Craigie B and Co.

11-09 261-08 M B Chothia Vyas Motilal Ranchor vs. Tribhowandas Mangaldas and another Nanu H and Co.

12-09 737-08 Payne and Co Vora Karimji Jiwanji vs. Kermally Abdoola Allarakhia Tyabji D and Co.

13-09 31-09 In person Chunilal Pitamber vs. Bai Moolibai Tyabji D and Co.

14-09 289-09 Payne and Co Mahomed Sidick Haji Moledina vs. Ayeshabai widow and others Mehta and D.

16-09 314-07 Little and Co Kazi Ismail bin Goolamally Mehri vs. Shaikh Abdulla Vallad Mahomed Cassum and others Captain and V.

23-09 356-09 Hiralal and Co Joshi Narbhadashanker vs. Mathuradas Goculdas Kanga and P.

28-09 577-94 Crawford B and Co Dwarkdas Gowerdhandas and another vs. Hiravahu widow and others Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

580-09 Nanu H and Co S V Navalker vs Huzarimal Oka and others S A Tyabji Part heard.

507-09 Payne and Co Purkhis Natha and Co a firm vs Damodhar Ganesh Parkhur and others Jam B and D and Bhaik and G,

553-09 C P D'Cunha B Hurnandrai and others vs P Nusserwanji and Co a firm Ard H D and Co.

648-09 Sme B and Co Atmaram Pranjiwandas and other vs Bai Dhancore widow others Madh K and C

590-09-15-494 Mehta and Dalpatram Ambacker Haji Abdoor vs Haji Jakeria Haji Patell Unwalla and P.

532-09 N B Vakil M M Pandya and another vs Gopal Nagur and others Captain and V Hiralal and Co

522-09 Payne and Co P Goculdas vs The Shree Baloo Mills Co Ltd Mulla and M.

553-09 D J Mantri H Bhasker and others vs K Balkrishnaji Daph F and D.

666-09 P N Billimoria for pauper Sadashiv Yeswant and others vs J B Joshi D J Mantri.

580-09 Malvi H M and R Hurnandrai Fulchand a firm vs Utamchand Husharimal M B Chottia.

659-09 Payne and Co Cassumally Jivraj Peerbhoy vs Sir Kermally Ebrahim Kt and others Thakurdas and Co Matu J and M Edg G W and Co M R Sayani and S B Mehta.

518-09 Malvi H M and R B Kanayalal vs C B Shivram and others S B Mehta and Matu J and M.

756-09 Matu J and M R D Sethna and others vs H Rahimtoola Payne and Co.

619-09 Jeh M and S H Shroopchand and others vs C A Elichpuwala D J Mantri.

710-09 Pest R R and Co Bai Jivanbai widow vs Bai Narajbai widow Jeh M and S.

755-09 Crawford B and Co H N Fattehally and other vs Devji Canji and Co a firm Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Dismissal under Rule 103.

1073-09 Mirza M and M Hoorbai widow vs Mariambai widow and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

896-08 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hunmantram vs Ellumdin Emundin a firm,

1022-08 Malvi H M and R Bejnath Natharmal vs Bai Jimmibibi.

228-09 Wadia G and Co Kedarmal Bhinamal vs Purbhoodyal Sukhdeebax and others Madh K and Co.

750-09 Mehta and D Vasudeo Waman Bhat vs Dayanath Krishnanath Khote.

860-09 Payne and Co J Moolji and Co a firm vs N M Marshall Matu J and M.

896-09 Sham M and H B R Tribhoker vs D Krishnanath Khote.

960-09 Mulji and K Devibai widow vs N Dhamrupji and others.

1039-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs The Gondal Ashapuri Ginning Factory Madhowji K and Co.

1045-09 Daphtary F and D N Lalchand a firm vs Sitaram S Kansara.

1050-09 Raghavaya C and N G Girdhardas a firm vs C Sabassety and an other.

1063-09 Jeh and S Shamaskhan Mahomedkhan vs Sheroo Muja Chand Mahomed.

1065-09 Jeh and S Shameskham Mahomedkhan vs Karim Mahomed Teju.

1066-09 S B Mehta Jesangmal Khimchand vs Nemchand Navalchand.

1068-09 Jeh and S Shamaskhan Mahomedkhan vs Kadar Esub.

1079-09 Mehta and D Aladina L Damji vs Jackseybhai Visram.

1086-09 Ard H D and Co J D Mistry vs Walter Lang Payne and Co.

1089 09 Wadia G and Co Bomanji F Wadia vs Abdulali Hakimji.

1099-09 Wadia G and Dwarkadas Gungadas vs Devidas Vundrawandas Edg G W and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

934-09 Jehangir M and S Jusub H Gani vs Jemabai widow and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Spolding vs Jijibhoy N Todiwalla and others Payne & Co.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.

309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.

412-09 Mehta & D Jethibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Motichand & D.

593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

811-08 Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalchand and others vs H S Harachand M B Chothia.

651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

355-09 Captain and V Adamji Shaikh Samsoodin Contractor vs The Bombay Steam Nav. Co.. Ltd., Little and Co.

456-09 Dik D and S Hiralal Hurprasad and vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khun L and M.

511-09 Captain and V Baboorao Ravikarandas vs Maganlal Bulakhidas Edg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

Land Acquisition Reference.

687-08 Payne and Co Mahomed Hussein Matar vs Arbuthnot Evart and Co a firm Craigie B and Co.

312-09 D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D part heard.

363-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.

223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.

278-09 M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas,

294-09 S B Mehta, Dhirajlal Panchand Shroff vs Manilal Keerising and others, Bhaisanker, K and G.

371-09 Daphtary F and D, Premchand Khubchand vs Suranchand Laxmichand and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

544-09 Jehangir and S P Khubchand and others vs M Jaichand Matubhoy J and M.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co, G Sadershana Charia vs R C Nathmaris Charia, Nanu H and Co.

433-11116-09 Payne and Co Vuja Tulluck and others vs Abdool Kayoom Abdul Hussein Mamajiwalla—Jeh M and S.

561-09 Payne and Co G Rahimtoolabhay Khairaz vs Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and Co Payne and Co and Little and Co.

591-09 Thakurdas ann A Rahini Mahomed vs S Fatmabat and other Little and Co.

639-09 Thakurdas and Co Jani Ambaram Kagunathji and others vi B R Contractor and others Mulla and M.

632-09 Ard H D and Co Gulabdas Vakilga vs Wagle and others Daphtary F and D and Motichand and D.

THE King has been pleased to order that the First Military Member of the Army Council, who has hitherto been styled Chief of the General Staff, shall hereafter be styled Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

THE scheme for the amalgamation of Public Works Accounts Service with the Enrolled List has been fully matured. It is also understood that Railway Accounts and Account Officers will be placed under the administrative control of the Finance Department of the Government of India.

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A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907 :



"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

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I M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Prosserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 13.

Begum .....2942 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Brilliant.....3609 Morrison.....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Heise .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Capri .....2717 Francesco.....F R S N Co
Dido .....3157 Ranton.....J Finlay & Co
Devanha .....4765 Powell.....China 24-12 P & O Co
Florican .....2332 Work .....Cory Brothers & Co
Goalpara.....1358 Whitehead.....M M &Co
Kasara.....505 Etton .....M M & Co
Kilbride .....2335 Macferlone.....Tne Captain
Landaura.....2156 Williams.....M M & Co
Lexon .....3181 L Randle ... .
Purley .....2785 A L Pritchett ... .
Querimba.....4933.....Smith M M & Co
Roma.....2363 W M Storas .....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Spring burn ...3178 Crosthwaite.W & A Graham & Co
Ulmainga .....1839 Robertson Seith.....15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Venetia .....2383 Parilon .....W & A Graham & Co
Vermont .....2723 Hargoess ...W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdican...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Woods.....2460 Hughes.....T T M &Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessl.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arcadia	3514	Barahain	Shanghai		51-10
C & R King Malcolm	2823	Thomas	Antwerp		T Morrison & Co
D & E Marianfels	3560		Hamburg	12-1 2	W & A Graham & Co
H Haidari	1563	Gray	Zanzibar	11-12	B & P S N Co
M Coinecliff	2511	Pottingos	Hull	14 12	W & A Graham & Co
O Olympia	2369	Tuit			W & A Graham & Co
Q St Bride	2414	Nicail			W & A Graham & Co
		100 ton Crane			
Najmi	2533	Hahs	Jeddah	28-11	G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 R Rabattino .....2382 Manzini.....Genoa ...15-13
3 Nonsuch...2414 Alston...London...18 12...W & A Graham & Co
5 Siam ..2953 Icazza...Marseilles...10-12...T M & Co
6 Jerseymoor...2353 A W Stonehouse.Liverpool.15 12 T Morrison & Co
7 Bregnoz...2386 Petris ..Trieste,16 12 ..A L S N Co
8 Lady Carrington...2489 L'pool...Griffiths ..W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Delhi...4784 Gordon...Shanghai...8-12 P & O Co
13 Egypt...4178 Summers...London...18 12,...P & O S N Co
15 Glendhu.....2629 Norrie...Kobe...4-12 T M &Co
16 Capri.....2718 Dini...Hongkong.....17 12 ..Florio Rabattino & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karsiborn.....29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Courtland...760 Samsoodin ..Gulf ports,9-12.B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Dinsdale Hall s ...	Broune.....	Calcutta, Dec. 2
	Southvill s	Hair.....	Genoa, Nov. 21
	Vadala s	Peck	Moulmain Nov29
	Asserye s	Jones	Shanghai,Nov.23
	Bombay Maru s...	Evans	Kobe, Nov. 10
	Dumra s	Manley	Bassora

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Bulimba s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Linga s	Cuttuan	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer George M. Embiri for Antwerp etc.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf etc.
" Southville for Antwerp etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
4	Langdale	London
10	Nerbudda	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant.

The P and O steamer Himalaya, left Hongkong, on December 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant noon.

IMPORTS.

S S Asaye, 4,358 tons, Captain Owen Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday from China, with the following cargo :—

FROM SHANGHAI.

36 cotton goods, 38 waste silk yarn, 259 silk, 530 tea.

FROM HONGKONG.

36 matting, 200 china ware, 500 castics, 74 cotton goods, 360 sugar candy, 140 silk, 287 preserves, 17 papers, 25 wax, 281 glass bangles, 152 canned goods, 159 tea, 25 china roots, 50 hemp.

FROM YOKOHAMA.

311 cotton and silk goods, 35 waste silk yarn, 72 gassed silk yarn, 73 glass ware, 22 wax, 740 copper, 277 camphor.

FROM BATAVIA.

120 tea.

FROM SINGAPORE.

318 gum benginin, 166 rattans, 2,121 planks, 69 cub gambier, 102 damar, 15 nutmegs, 8 cubels, 61 long pepper, 1 silk, 718 betelnuts.

FROM PENAY.

15 gharonies, 307 tin, 60 betelnuts, 10 putch leaf, 51 sago, 72 sago flour.

FROM COLOMBO.

129 tea, 205 cardamums, 611 betelnuts, 14 nutmegs, 8 buffalo horns.

FROM MELBOURNE.

1 gold, 7 sovereigns.

S S Dumra 762 tons, captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSCHRA.

7 specie, 10,529 wet dates, 350 dry dates.

FROM BUSHIRE.

41 skins, 156 gum, 5 wool, 116 almonds.

FROM MUSCAT.

4 specie, 69 pomegranates.

S S Dinsdale 2,534 tons, Captain F P Broune, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S S Southvell 2,265 tons, Captain G Hair, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa with balast.

THE alterations in the timing of trains on the East Indian Railway, due to the relaying of the permanent way, will not have effect until the 1st February. The up Punjab mail will probably leave Howrah fifteen minutes earlier, but its down running will not be changed.

It has just been notified, says the "Pioneer" that recruiting for police forces in China is no longer to be carried on through the recruiting staff of the Indian Army. This is a sensible change for service in the Treaty Ports among Sikhs and others is so popular that good recruits can now be obtained without any assistance from the military authorities in this country.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
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From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Pairampore :—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1909.

HIGH PRICES IN INDIA.

MR. F. T. ATKINSON, Accountant General in the United Provinces, has evidently devoted a great amount of time in investigating the present high level of prices in this country, and recently presented the Royal Statistical Society with an exhaustive treatise on the subject. This has now been reproduced in pamphlet form under the title "Rupee Prices in India, 1870 to 1908; with an examination of the causes leading to the present high level of prices in India." Mr. Atkinson gives us an abundance of tables, much instructive reading and a number of suggestions which afford food for thought, which may perhaps commend themselves to the Government of India if it should ever again contemplate the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of affairs to which Mr. Atkinson draws attention. The reader is able to see at a glance, however, that prices have risen since 1887, though the rise has not been regular, and that a very high level of prices, as compared with the year prior to 1888, has been reached. In his enquiry, Mr. Atkinson explains that the fluctuation of prices in this country may be the result of any of the following causes separately, or in combination :—The excess of deficiency of rainfall, the excess or deficiency in the circulation of the currency, the export of food-stuffs causing an excess of demand over supply within the country, the export of wheat as a dominant factor in raising all prices, a rise in wages causing an increase in the cost of production and thus raising prices, an excess of imports adversely affecting the balance of trade, an excess of capital flowing into the country, the action of dealers in causing an artificial rise in prices, the extension of railways and a rise of prices outside India, either of imports into or of exports from India. He briefly considers each of these conditions, and incidentally remarks that in 1908, as compared with the year 1600, during the reign of Akbar, prices were approximately as follows :—Ghee fifteen times as high, wheat and barley twelve times, moung nine times, rice five times and sugar double. The conclusions Mr. Atkinson arrives at, after his inquiry, are that other causes than those enumerated are of no practical importance, though some may have assisted in a temporary rise in price, but that none have had a permanent effect and are not responsible for the successive rises in the level of prices. He finds that prices have not risen heavily at times, but they have reached a series of higher levels during different periods; that they have risen in consequence of deficient rainfalls and have not fallen to their former level at the termination of the scarcity period; that the termination of scarcity periods with high prices has ordinarily been accompanied by a redundant currency; that this redundant currency has assisted the class of traders who possess a practical monopoly of the food crops in India in maintaining a high level of prices; that the question of a redundant has been due to the fact that the system is not automatic, and that the medium of circulation does not possess unlimited convertibility and that consequently more gold has been imported and more silver has been coined than trade requirements necessitated at a lower and natural level of prices; and that the rise in wages, due to the supply of labour not being equal to the demand, has contributed, in a very small degree, only to the rise in the level of prices.

Of course there is much in Mr. Atkinson's pages which may give rise to controversy, especially those in which he suggests remedies for the condition of the things he discloses. Granted there is no complete remedy to a deficient rainfall and that the extension of irrigation is only a palliative, whether or not irrigation has already been extended to the utmost limit possible, as Mr. Atkinson says it has, is a point upon which authorities will differ. An indirect remedy, which has been suggested, but of which Mr. Atkinson is not a strong supporter, is that Government should undertake the import of food-grains into provinces or districts where scarcity conditions prevail, "but this is an extreme measure and one very difficult to carry out, if the intention is to prevent a rise in prices elsewhere." The question of interference with trade, in Mr. Atkinson's opinion, need not be considered in this connection, inasmuch as it would only interfere with illegitimate trade fostered by the money-lending class, though he regards it as doubtful if the suggested action of Government would really affect prices to any appreciable extent, even if it were possible to carry it out. In regard to the action of money-lenders in maintaining the high prices, Mr. Atkinson would deprive them of their present practical monopoly gained by the hypothecation of crops to them and to contract the currency and prevent its becoming inflated in the future—both simple enough in the abstract, but we imagine very difficult to give effect to. Certain suggestions as to the first point, in view of giving protection to cultivators, are made by Mr. Atkinson, but he is doubtful if any appreciative results would follow for many years. While as to the second remedy, which he thinks might have early effect, he considers the money-lenders could be deprived of some of their powers, a contraction of the currency being always possible by stopping the coinage of rupees, as is already being done. But this, he thinks, is of little use, if Council Bills are sold in excessive quantities to hasten the transfer of the gold standard reserve held in silver in India to England, in gold, because the rupees so issued from reserve in India are equivalent to new coinage. In such a case he holds it would be wiser to allow the reserve to remain in silver till it becomes possible to transfer it to England without risk. Similarly, measures should be taken to prevent additions to the currency by the import of sovereigns and in order to prevent a recurrence of redundant currencies, the currency system should be modified and placed on an automatic footing, so that the currency may expand or contract automatically without intervention and the rupee should be given unlimited convertibility, so that loanable capital for trade purposes may be obtained without difficulty. Mr. Atkinson has very much more to say on the subject of Indian currency, and the modifications he considers necessary, yet it is of little use, at the present time, entering into the questions raised, yet it is not improbable that the observations of the Accountant-General of the United Provinces will attract a considerable amount of attention.

On the subject of the absorption of the land by the grain-dealers and money-lenders, Mr. Atkinson is equally outspoken. By a gradual but sure process of granting facilities to borrow money and by the exercise of pressure to ensure its repayment or the interest on it, these individuals, as he says, have been gradually acquiring into their own hands, either the actual or the practical tenancy of large tracts of land in India and this, coupled with their legitimate profession, has given them immense facilities for regulating the market and their policy, obviously beneficial to themselves, has been to maintain a high level of prices. In the opinion of Mr. Atkinson —and there are many who agree with him—Government has unwittingly assisted them in the matter by its famine policy—though that policy is humane and no other is possible—but directly famine is declared Government gives allowances to its servants and charitable relief to others and so forth, which enables the Bunniah to dispose of nearly as much grain in a famine year as he does in a plentiful one, and to dispose of it at famine prices, he himself having obtained it at a low rate from the cultivator, who is his financial client and who has been forced to hypotheeate his crop in payment of the interest on the debt due even before prices began to rise. No legislative enactment, though many have been tried, has succeeded in protecting tenant from the rapacity of the landlord and the rapacity of the money-lender, but we are not without hope that the recently established co-operative societies will eventually prove the means of solving the problem of the cultivators' indebtedness and the prevalence of high prices of food-grains.

INDIAN TRADE WITH TURKISTAN.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, Resident in Kashmir, makes some interesting comments upon a report on Indian trade with Chinese Turkistan during the year ending March 31 last. In spite of the fact that a lack of transport presented difficulties, the volume of trade was greater than it had been for many years past. The value of the trade increased by Rs. 4,50,033 over that of the preceding year, and there was a very considerable increase over any year after 1904-5. It is evident that the year was an exceedingly prosperous one, and happily the Resident is in a position to say that he has no apprehension that the prosperity will not be maintained. The principal difficulty, with which the traders have to contend is the unsatisfactory condition of the service of transport. Sir Francis gives his personal assurance that everything possible is being done to assist the traders in this respect, but there are certain natural difficulties which will always have to be faced. For instance, the road between Leh and Yarkand constitutes a long and formidable route, during which passes and mountain torrents have to be traversed. The Chinese do nothing to keep either this, or to them more important routes in repair, and military considerations forbid anything being done by the British authorities. As a consequence of this and other troubles, it is reported that as many as 250 pony loads are abandoned by the roadside along this route. The mortality amongst the ponies is very heavy, and to a great extent this is the fault of the caravanbashis, who both over-work and under-feed their animals. Something has been done to check the former fault, but as regards the under-feeding that appears to be a difficult matter to remedy. Carriers have been in the habit of accepting more than one full load for their caravans. They proceed with the first load to the first stage, return with their animals on the next day, and take the second load on the third day and so on. Sometimes as many as four loads are accepted. Thus the animals are worked till they fall down dead, and the loads are abandoned all along the road. The Chihfu of Yarkand has, under the Taotai's orders, placed an Aksakal at the Customs office to prevent a carrier from taking more than one load in future, and it is hoped that similar measures will be taken at Leh. The traders, however, express a doubt whether this will not cause many carriers to give up the business, which already is not very lucrative. As regards food, the caravanbashis say that frequently they experience a difficulty in obtaining grain as supplies run short, while Sir Francis Younghusband for another reason doubts whether it will ever be possible to induce carriers to feed their ponies better. He points out that there is an unshakable belief that to give their animals more than two seers of grain a day in high altitudes makes breathing impossible, and therefore the poor beasts are never likely to get any more.

Other points, which may be briefly noted, are a suggestion to the Punjab Government, that if it is desired to check the consumption of the drug, charas, the Fu of Kashgar should be encouraged to prohibit the cultivation of the plant. Also it is suggested that imports to Kashmir by Chinese from Yarkand should be exempt from duty. Kashmir subjects being regarded as British subjects by the Chinese, are permitted to import goods free of duty to Chinese Turkistan, and very naturally the Chinese expect a similar return.

JUSTICE IN HYDERABAD.

THE disastrous floods on the River Musi had the effect, amongst other things, of destroying the greater part of the current records of Judicial Department, so that the returns relating to crime are acknowledged to be incorrect as regards Hyderabad City itself. One of the features of the year, was an attempt by the High Court to secure punctuality on the part of Subordinate Courts, and it is clear that great efforts are being made to secure this reform. Scarcity and an unhealthy season caused a decrease in the number of Civil Original cases, instituted during last year, but the average value very largely increased, the rise being no less than from H. S. Rs. 461 in the preceding year to H. S. Rs. 1,592 last year, but this is easily explained since the scarcity would mostly affect poor suitors with small cases, whilst the rich would prosecute their litigation as before. One reform at least could seem to be most urgent, and that is more rapid disposal of business which at present is allowed to drag slowly along in a way which cannot be for good. The average duration of uncontested and contested cases, it is remarked in the report, increased from 111 and 164 to 133 and 181 respectively, and after that it is remarked : "The average duration in the Divisional Courts of Aurangabad and Gulbargah, the District Courts of Parbhani and Usmanabad and the Munsiff's Courts of Shorapur and Aussa was extraordinarily high." The remark following on the actual figures previously given shows clearly that the intervention of the High Court has come none too soon. One bad feature is the increase in the number of suits against agriculturists, and it is possible that the Revenue Secretary will consider the advisability of framing special regulations to cope with the evil. It is sufficient to quote another paragraph of the report to establish the fact that justice in Hyderabad is in a very unsatisfactory condition. "During the year," it is said, "12,598 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of and at the close of the year 7,049 applications, of which 4,466 were of more than 6 months' duration, remained under disposal, as against 6,089 in the year 1316 Fasli. The number of applications disposed of during the year under review was very small. Many of the applications shown as disposed of related to cases that had been already dismissed, because, at the close of the year, some Courts, in order to show a good record of work, dismiss applications on insufficient grounds and restore them to the files early next year. Applications for the execution of decrees should be disposed of immediately after the decision of the suit; the procedure sometimes adopted should, therefore, be promptly suppressed. If the work of any Court is found unsatisfactory in this respect, an explanation should be called for and submitted to Government." We should have thought that the last sentence was unnecesary in the present instance, since it should long have been an established order, the disobeying of which should be severely dealt with. The High Court work appears to have been done satisfactorily, but a stern hand is undoubtedly needed to reform the Subordinate Courts.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails on the 3rd instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. C. N. W. GRAHAM and Mr. Norman Macleod will represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Bengal Council.

Two men from the Agricultural station at Lyallpur have been deputed to go to Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency to be trained in the method of straight-sowing and ploughing, in vogue in that portion of the country.

INFORMATION has reached Madras to the effect that the new contract, which has been arranged between the Board of Directors of the S. I. Railway and the Secretary of State, is to run for 50 years.

KHAJEH MAHAMAD YUSUFF, the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality has got the Dacca Municipal votes to represent the municipality of the division in the Provincial Legislative Council. The other candidate, Peary Lal Das, withdrew himself from the contest.

THE storm, which has occasioned the present unsettled and rainy weather in Lahore, showed itself first at the head of the Persian Gulf on Thursday the 9th. It advanced eastward into Central Persia on the 10th, and entered North-West India on the 11th, when it was Central over Sind. It occasioned very cloudy weather all over North-West India, which has now culminated in rain.

MILITARY MATTERS.

French Ballooning.

THE VIENNA OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

PARTICULAR interest attaches to the report drawn up by M. Clementel, a former Minister for the French Chamber of Deputies, on the army budget, as in it he treats in a very special manner of military ballooning. He thinks that at the beginning of mobiliestion the steerable balloon would be of great utility in reconnoitring. "We can," he adds, "consider the employment of the steerable in offensive action for the throwing of explosives on certain points of the territory occupied by the enemy. During its first trials the Lebaudy hurled explosives on a fort, but this was not followed up and as matters stand it seems premature to transform steerables into instruments of combat. Their power of destruction is limited by sciences, even more than by the rules of International Law. The steerable ought to be able to attain a height of 5,000ft. to sail at an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and to operate in a radium of 120 miles. Well, this steerable does not exist. Our army, like all the others, is still at the experimental period. Nowhere has a definite type been adopted."

The general opinion in France is that the Zeppelin steerables are too heavy. They are rigid and cannot be deflated, but they have the advantage of being in compartments, and this has spared them accidents like that which befell the "Republique." The semi-rigid and the supple are the rule in France, and they are are classed by the army in two categories, vedettes and big cruisers. M. Clementel remarks sorrowfully that the French aerial fleet, after having been the first in the world, is now reduced to a single steerable, the "Ville de Paris," which is already old and worn out, whereas the German army has a dozen dirigibles at its services. Yet it is to French manufactures that Russia, Spain, Belgium, Austria, and England have applied, and, if patriotic feeling has been as great in France as it is in Germany, France would not have been caught up and distanced by her Teutonic neighbour.

As regards the aeroplane, it will be for military purpose, "an instrument of connection and observation." It should be capable of carrying two or three passengers, of attaining an altitude of 1,500ft, and it should be provided with two motors to secure safe descent. At the present moment the aeroplane could do good service between an invested point and the surrounding territory, as ground could be set apart in a fortified town tn facilitate departure and return. On the other hand, owing to various difficulties, including meteorological obstacles, aeroplanes could not be relied on in a regular campaign. M. Clementel lays particular stress on the importance of the formation of a special corps, and recommends application to officers whose zeal would be stimulated by the prospect of extra pay and promotion. The War Office has already made a move in this direction, and it is settled that the experiments are to be held at Vincennes, although the Chalais laboratory will be retained. Conscious of the fact that France is no longer in the first place, the Budget Committee proposes that the credit for aerial navigation shall be raised by £20,000. But, in spite of this, France will only have about £54,000 to spend next year on military ballooning, while Germany will have £400,000 to devote to the same purpose. M. Clementel's report, which has just been issued at the Chamber of Deputies, is already attracting a good deal of notice.

OUTRAGE ON THE VIENNA STAFF.

An unusual criminal affair is exciting the public mind in Vienna to an extraordinary degree. A person, whose identity still remains undiscovered, has forwarded to a great number of officers of the General Staff in Vienna, pills containing prussic acid, highly recommending them as a nerve-strengthening remedy. One of these officers, a young and promising captain of the General Staff, named Richard Mader, who swallowed some of them, fell dead a few minutes later. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery, but the details which have become known indicate that the miscreant intended perpetrating a diabolically wholesale crime, which reminds one of the hideous fancies of an Edgar Allan Poe or of a Callot Hoffmann. Captain Mader, who was 31 years of age, occupied a post in the telegraphic section of the War Ministry. He received the fatal missive four days ago at his office through the post. A grey envelope, contained a tiny brown cardboard box printed, "Vienna," holding two pills wrapped in pink paper. The letter enclosed had been printed in a copying-press, and contained the words :

"Discretion! We send you herewith a sample of our nerve-strengthening remedy, perfected after the experience of many years. . . . It is guaranteed by the highest medical authority as an admirable means for its purpose, and is declared at the same time to be absolutely harmless. Judge for yourself; the result will be our best advertisement. Directions for use : Box to be carefully opened, and the pills swallowed with cold water. The effect is startling. The pills must be soon taken, as they are spoiled by exposure to the air. Awaiting your further orders, which will be rapidly and discreetly carried out, we remain, etc., Charles Francis, 6 District, Vienna."

Laughing, Captain Mader showed the letter and pills to some of his comrades, who supposed it to be the astute advertising dodge of some speculative chemical firm. Unfortunately, the same evening, while Captain Mader was engaged in writing to his betrothed, an American singer at Frankfort, the idea came to him to swallow the pills, which he did, with fatal result.

Prussic acid was discovered at the autopsy. Some forty other officers then remembered receiving similar pills. All belonged to the General Staff, and all were promoted to this staff last year, along with Captain Mader. They produced boxes sent under the same conditions, and containing poisonous pills.

The investigation into this shocking incident is surrounded with difficulty, as it is not known whether the act was one of political revenge or an anti-military crime planned by anarchists for the wholesale extinction of the best young unmarried officers of the staff. It is supposed by some to be the act of a madman, or of one filled with malice on account of failure at last year's examination.

It is specially worthy of notice that the sender had at his disposal a large quantity of cyanide of potassium, as each pill contained one gramme, while one centigramme is a fatal dose. In some circles it is thought that the sender is an officer, but all efforts to trace the author of the crime up to the present have failed. Only one fact has been ascertained, that in the 7th District a young man bought from a chemist materials for making pills.

TERRITORIALS.

Here at Home we are now discussing the Territorial Recruiting problem. Now that all the annual returns have have been duly returned and the work of the past year nicely straightened out, all well-organised units turn their mind to the important business of replenishing the ranks. Those units who are in the fortunate position of having a waiting list of prospective candidates, have nothing to do but to select their men and to start training them, but there are few corps in this fortunate position. Many and ingenious are the devices utilised to attract the attention of possible recruits. It may not be out of place to describe some of the methods which have met with most success, so that those keen officers who are desirous of seeing their commands at full strength, may utilise such of them as may seem most appropriate to the requirements of their own particular locality and circumstances. A famous Irishman once remarked that there were only three ways of inducing anybody to do anything—bribery, blather, and coercion. To translate this dictum into polite Territorial language, it might be said that the three ways to influence recruits to join were : (1) To pay recruiting bonuses or offer prizes ; (2) to rouse the patriotism of the neighbourhood and make stirring and personal appeals to individual men; or (3) to get at the employers of labour, and ask them to use that suasion which some people call "moral," and which Socialists and labour unions are pleased to call "compulsion." These are the three broad avenues along which we must hunt for our recruits, and, provided we get good men in plenty, it does not very much matter how we get them. But therein lies the difficulty—Which is the best way of persuading good men? This past year has been an object-lesson in the second method advocated. We have had a wonderful harvest of recruits procured by "blather," by stirring appeals to the emotions. Unfortunately, it is not always the best soldiers who are the most emotional, and it is common knowledge that an unusually large percentage of this past year's crop of recruits are both unsatisfactory and dissatisfied. Before definitely adopting any one of the three possible recruiting programmes then, a unit will do well to consider the merits and demerits of each method, more especially when applied to local conditions, and to consider earnestly which method is most likely to appeal to the best class of men in the vicinity. It will generally be found that a judicious admixture of the three methods will give the best results.

AROUSING PATRIOTISM AND LOCAL PRIDE.

This past year we have had an excellent example of how national patriotism can be aroused. Like a sheet of fire it came, blown by a strong wind of popular enthusiasm, and like a fire, it has passed leaving behind it the cinders and the charred remains. It remains for each unit to endeavour to find yet a little glowing ember in its own locality, to kindle it not into a vast and swiftly-passing blaze, but into a steady and persistent glow. We are overrun with societies and associations whose avowed object it is to keep these embers alight, but they do little more than to blow furtively each on its own particular chosen ember, whilst the territorial Army sits in the middle and shivers. We, Britishers are essentially a practical people, and we like people to practice what they preach, otherwise we do not care to listen to their gospel. The yokel will not listen with any conviction even to Squire Brown when he holds forth on the duties of patriotism, and he may turn a deaf ear to the oration of my Lady Bountiful, wear she never so many badges on the lapel of her coat; but he will be stirred to his inmost soul by a few straight words from a man who knows how to speak if he is in uniform, thus giving obvious proof of his own sincerty.

It is to the yokel, the clerk, and tradesmen we must go for our recruits; the mistake we generally make is to approach him in the wrong way. It is not the local magnate (unless, of course, he happens to be a soldier) who will influence the recruits with his discourse—more often than not he will talk a lot of nonsense about an organisation of which he knows too little—it is the Territorial officer himself who must do his own canvassing and speech-making if he wishes to be successful. In order to obtain an audience he will do well to win the co-operation of all the local magnates; he will perhaps be well advised to allow the most important of these to make a few introductory remarks, but the wise officer will do his own talking. Men like to hear about soldiering from a soldier, and also, in the case of big towns, they like to see the man under whom they are asked to serve; above all, they like to see him in uniform. Perhaps the most successful form of recruiting function is a happy combination of a smoking concert and an appeal to the patriotism of the audience. Admission should be free, but by ticket only, and it will be usually found better to exclude ladies, for until Englishwomen learn to think more of keeping their country defended than of getting their young men to take them out for walks, their presence will act as a deterrent to many recruits who would otherwise join. Having carefully distributed tickets in the neighbourhood to the right sort of men, and having obtained the support of the local magnates with some popular big-wig in the chair, it only remains to obtain as good a collection of voluntary artists as the corps and locality can provide. Halfway, though the programme, some twenty minutes of good, plain speaking is sure to produce the desired result, and whilst the rest of the concert is in progress the officer and the doctor can be busy in a side-room swearing in and "vetting" recruits, whilst members of the corps will be parring round from table to table in the concert-room using their best persuasive powers on the members of the audience.

Unless it is desired to enlist men who get their weekly half-holiday on early-closing day, it will be found advisable to avoid that evening when choosing the night for the concert. As to the distribution of tickets, the best method is to give the secretaries or captains of local clubs and athletic associations a quantity to distribute amongst their members, and also some of the leading tradespeople, especially tobacconists and barbers; whilst an attractive poster or two displayed in these establishments will attract attention. There is a temptation always to get the local publicans to give away tickets, or to display posters in their billiard-rooms, but generally speaking this is not a wise policy. The average bar-lounger would not make a good Territorial, even if he could be induced to enlist, and he is far more likely to prevent others going to the concert by chaffing them than to go himself, while if he does put in an appearance he will probably prevent recruits joining by poking fun at the proceedings generally; or even, perhaps, creating a disturbance.

If it is found that the audience show little inclination to enlist, it is often a good idea to offer a general invitation to them to come to the local headquarters the next drill-evening, and see for themselves the sort of work they will be asked to do. One important point which promoters of recruiting concerts should be sure to remember is, that directly after the speech-making, there should be an interval to enable the actual business of recruiting to make a good start; for if the entertainment continues, even men otherwise willing to enlist, are loath to tear themselves away from the performance. One other good tip is, when possible, to introduce a sort military sketch into the programme, or a cinematograph with good military pictures.

POLITICS AT HOME.

IMPORTANT LIBERAL SECESSIONS.

Mr. Lloyd-George Appeals to the Welsh

"TO LEAD THE WAY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Lord Portsmouth, who was Under-Secretary r War during Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's dministration, has seceded from the Liberals.

Lord Northbourne, a Liberal Peer, has announced that he will also support the Unionists, though he is a Free Trader.

The great leather manufacturer, Sir John urney, a Liberal, has been converted to ariff Reform.

The Unionist papers regard Mr. Asquith's d for the Irish vote, immediately following e announcement that the Irish leaders will efer advice to the Irish electors in England nding further developments, as an indication that the Liberals are doubtful of obtaining a sweeping majority in Britain.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in a message, summons his countrymen to lead the way, emphasises t the Lords block the pathway to all Welsh ional aspirations, including local self-vernment.

STEAMER SERVICE FOR THE TIGRIS.

Heated Debate in Turkish Chamber.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Constantinople telegrams state that interlation with regard to the Convention for the algamation of British, Lynch and Hamidieh mpanies for navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates, was the occasion of an important tumultuous debate in Chamber.

The opposition described the Convention as onopoly and demanded its submission to ratification by the Chamber. The Grand ier urged the advantages of the Convention ch substituted the Turkish for the British . He announced that the Cabinet would gn unless its action was approved. The ate was adjourned.

BLERIOT MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

A Fall of Twenty Feet.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

M. Bleriot, while aeroplaning at Constantiple, came into contact with a roof. He fell enty feet and was removed to hospital.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

Twenty-six of the Culprits Executed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Twenty-six Moslems have been executed at ana for complicity in the massacres in pril last.

THE CHINA STATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Rear-Admiral Winsloe has been appointed the China Station.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

British Section Opened.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The British section of the Cape to Cairo ailway was opened on the Congo border on e 11th December. British and Belgians ficials took part in the ceremony.

THE KHEDIVE'S PILGRIMAGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Khedive has started for Mecca.

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

Mullah Gaining Support.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The troops in Somaliland have retired to ibiek. It is reported that the Mullah is near e station of Adida and that many natives ave joined him.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

Suffering from a Serious Chill.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Sir Henry Cotton is suffering from a serious chill.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

A SCHEME for the reorganisation of the Provincial Secretariat of the Bengal Government has been forwarded to the Government of India for approval. It has been framed on lines recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Imperial Secretariat with slight modifications in the scale of pay.

ILLNESS OF KING LEOPOLD.

Critical Condition.

THE PATIENT WEAKENING RAPIDLY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Brussels telegrams state that King Leopold is in the gravest condition. The family and the Premier are at the bedside. It is stated that His Majesty is suffering from dropsy and enteritis.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

King Leopold will receive Extreme Unction to-day prior to the operation, which appears inevitable. He is suffering from terrible stomach pains and is weakening rapidly.

SEPOY AMOK ON A RIFLE RANGE.

Charged with Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 13.

Sepoy Gyand Singh, 95th Russell's Infantry has been arraigned before a General Court Martial which lasted two days at Cavalry Brigade Office, Bolarum, Colonel J. Lampen, 2nd Rajputs, being president. The Deputy Judge Advocate, Southern Army, was also present and Major Nicholas, 95th Russell's Infantry, appeared as prosecutor. Mr. Chamier Tripp, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Tattachar, Pleader, appeared for the prisoner who was indicted on three charges, viz., wilful murder of Havildar Mahdeo Singh, causing grievous hurt to Lance Naik Bajram Singh by wounding him in both the feet with a bullet and with attempted murder of Subadar Yoodia Singh on 2nd November at Bolaram on the Rifle Range when at field firing. On the application of counsel the third charge was permitted by the Court to be tried separately.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner fired three shots out of 15 rounds issued to him, he having only 12 rounds in his possession when captured. It was the first shot fired that killed the Havildar, the bullet passing through the body and wounding the Naik in both the feet.

Evidence as to who fired the fatal shot was not clear. Medical evidence was led as to the injuries inflicted by the bullet. Evidence on the third charge was clearer, for accused was identified to the man who was seen running and firing at the Subadar.

The accused had only about one year and nine months' service and is only nineteen years and nine months old. He made a statement to the Court to the effect that it was a man named Brijpal Singh who picked up his (accused's) rifle and fired and that he ran after him to get the rifle back. Mr. Tripp made strong defence, saying that no one actually saw the shot fired and that on first two charges the evidence was of a circumstantial character, but called no witnesses on the third charge and did not address the Court.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE BUILDING IN CALCUTTA.

Suit for an Injunction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Woodroff, the Advocate General appeared on behalf of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., against the order of Mr. Justice Chitty, discharging the rule for an *ad interim* injunction issued against Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnott and Co. The Life Assurance Company had their head office in Bombay, but they now owned premises at 2 and 3 Clive Row in Calcutta, which were partly one and partly two storeyed building which was erected in 1884, and ever since it remained in the same condition, the south side of this building facing the premises belonging to Messrs. Gillanders, there were eighteen openings in November last. Messrs. Gillanders erected a wall 74 feet high in spite of notice served by the Assurance Company. A rule was issued which was discharged.

In the meantime a suit was filed against Messrs. Gillanders. The Advocate General prayed for an interlocutory injunction ordering Messrs. Gillanders not to put any brick on top of the wall until disposal the of this suit. Mr. Hill, who represented Messrs. Gillanders in answer to the Chief Justice, observed that the builders were under penalty to erect the building within a certain time. They could not enforce those penalties. The hearing of the appeal was then proceeded with.

ALLEGED SCUFFLE IN A RAILWAY STATION.

Serious Charge against Ticket Collector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

A case of assault is being tried at Assansol in which a European ticket-collector employed in the East Indian Railway, stands charged with causing grievous hurt to a Bengalee clerk of Messrs Wheeler and Co's. Bookstall. Complainant, Makham Lal Biswas, had purchased a third class ticket to proceed to Allahabad by the Bombay mail, and as he did not find accommodation in the third class he requested ticket-collector Dowyer to put him into an inter-class compartment, promising to pay the difference of fare. On this, ticket-collector Dowyar, it is alleged, took hold of Makhum Babu by the neck pushed him along the platform and at the gate threw him down with such force that his wrist was broken. Makham Babu is now under the treatment of Dr Guinness, District Medical Officer. The Magistrate has issued a summons against the accused.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Invited to Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

There was held a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces last evening in the house of Pandit Madan Mohan Malvya, where delegates for the ensuing Congress were selected and Allahabad's contribution towards the Congress funds was realised. It was unanimously decided that the 1910 session of the Congress be invited to meet in this town,

THE VICEROY IN MADRAS.

Prince of Arcot's Garden Party.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

This morning Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Sir Arthur Lawley rode round to visit the King's Institute for the Prevention of Disease. His Excellency was much impressed with the advanced state of many of the lines of research and the excellence of the arrangements generally.

This afternoon the party, with the exception of Lord Minto who was again somewhat indisposed, attended a Garden Party given by the Prince of Arcot. On arrival Their Excellencies were conducted to a shamiana where a decoy crier gave an exhibition of his skill with striking results. Indian conjuring and some clever impersonations followed. A large number of guests were presented and the party was a great success.

After dinner at Guindy the Viceroy and Lady Minto and the Misses Lawley motored to the Central Station where Sir Arthur Lawley and his personal staff, Sir William Meyer, General Evatt and his staff, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Wilkinson were assembled to speed Their Excellencies on the last journey of their tour from Simla to Calcutta.

This tour has lasted over seven weeks and will be momorable for the warmth of the welcome extended throughout to Lord and Lady Minto, and nowhere in greater degree than in Madras.

A FAKIR ARRESTED WITH ARMS.

Much Suspicion Aroused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the police made an arrest which may yet prove to be of grave importance and lead to the detection of those recent dacoities in which arms have been either discharged or used to intimidate the helpless ryots.

It would appear that Daroga Purbatti Opadia was seated at Banga thana gate, 24 Pergannas District, on Sunday morning, when he observed an old man aged about 50 years and clean shaven walking past the thana gate with a good sized bundle wrapped in gunny under his arms, which the man, meeting the gaze of Daroga, tried to conceal. Daroga called out to him, but he hastened his steps and was making away when under orders of the Daroga constables, Joy Opadis and Lechman, gave chase and overtook the man and brought him to the Daroga. On Daroga questioning the man as to what his bundle contained he said some clothing and a few odds and ends and nothing else. The explanation did not satisfy the Police Officer who on opening the bundle found if carefully stitched with twine and discovered a large pistol, two large daggers and about a pound of powder, shot and caps. The man was immediately arrested. He gave his name as Abdul Jelall Fakir, a native of Jessore. Up to the present the police have been unable to get any satisfactory explanation from him and his reticence has made his case all the more suspicious. The man was brought down to Calcutta yesterday and the matter is under investigation.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

New Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

I understand that information has been received in Madras that the terms of the new contract have been arranged between the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway and the Secretary of State for India. No details are available, yet beyond the fact that the contract is to run for a period of fifty years. Presumably the terms of the agreement will require ratification by shareholders and will be announced at the next half-yearly meeting by Sir Henry Kimber M. P., Chairman of the Board of Directors.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The Secretary of State, in reply to representations from India regarding the leasing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has after careful consideration decided to hold the question in abeyance. It is doubtful if this question will be re-opened, and it is expected that the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway will not be in the market.

PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL FOR HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 13.

A Committee, appointed to report on hospitals and dispensaries in Hyderabad, has issued its report, in which it is recommended that a large centrally situated hospital should be built in Hyderabad, to accomodate 450 inpatients, and that the Afzalganj Hospital be devoted to the treatment of accidents and police cases; also that the latter be enlarged to accommodate 150 beds. Another proposition has been made to construct a smaller hospital than that first proposed, and to provide it with 300 beds. The construction of a central hospital appears to be much favoured

ALLEGED ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

European Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

At the Howrah Police Court to-day before Mr. Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Torn-duff, aged 35, a foreman mechanic in the employ of Messrs. Jessop and Co. of Howrah, was charged with assaulting the police. Accused having claimed trial as a European British born subject the case was referred to Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate of Howrah.

AVIATION IN CALCUTTA.

Orders from Bangalee Zemindars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

Colonel Massy of Aviation fame has arrived in Calcutta and several leading Bengalee zemindars are interesting themselves in flying machines, and one of them has already placed an order with a London firm for a machine.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

It is understood that until the Provincial Councils have been duly constituted and have elected members for the Imperial Legislative Council, no date is likely to be fixed for the first meeting of the Viceroy's enlarged Council and in any case this is scarcely likely to take place before the middle of January. It seems highly probable that the first sitting will be a purely formal affair confined most likely to the Viceroy's opening speech, the swearing in the numerous members. That this occasion will be one of extraordinary state is scarcely possible. The Council will meet in the old Chamber in Government House, which scarcely allow sufficient accommodation for the members, the public and the Press. A Council Hall is urgently called for, but it is feared that funds will not be forthcoming during the coming year.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 13.

The Meeting of the Burma Legislative Council will be held on Saturday. The list of business is as follows:—The taking of oath of affirmation of allegiance to the Crown by the members; the Hon'ble Mr. Young will move (a) for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and declare the Law relating to steam boilers and prime-movers attached there in Burma, and (b) the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to be nominated at the meeting with instructions to report on the Bill by a specified date.

The Lieutenant-Governor is expected here from Mandalay on Wednesday.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. S. Sinha, Barrister-at-Law and Editor "Hindustan Review" is a candidate for election to the Supreme Council by the Non-official members of the Bengal Council.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha will preside at the Lahore Sessions of the Indian Social Conference at Lahore.

HALUDBARI DACOITY CASE.

Illicit Communication with Prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

All the eleven persons, arrested in connection with the Haludbari dacoity, are located in the Kushtia Jail. On Thursday a jail warder was arrested in the act of communicating messages between Sailendra Nath Dass, approver in the case, and his father, Babu Abhoy Charan Dass, a Munsiff on leave at Calcutta. Eleven of the accused will be placed to-morrow before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kushtia, when the case will be heard in camera.

THE ALIPORE BOMB LIFE CONVICTS.

Removed to the Andamans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The convict steamer "Maharaja" left Hastings moorings for the Andamans this morning at 4-30 with seven of the Alipore prisoners, who were convicted in connection with the bomb case and sentenced to transportation. Barindra Kumar Ghose, Ullaskhar Dutt, Hem Chunder Das, Upendra Nath Banerjee, Bibhuti Bhusan Sircar, Rishikesh Kanjilal and Idu Khusan Roy, the first four sentenced for life and the remaining for ten years. They left the Alipore Central Jail at 3-30 under an escort of a strong force of sepoys and four European sergeants in charge of Superintendent Haultain. They were spoken well off by the jail authorities as well-behaved and hard-working convicts. There was no demonstration or disturbance and the convicts seemed resigned to their fate.

COMPLAINT OF EUROPEAN ACTRESS.

Referred to a Civil Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Miss Earle, European artiste, of Gardiner Brown and Company, appeared yesterday before Mr. Swinhoe, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for relief to enable her to recover Rs. 300 due to her from the Company as arrears of salary. She stated that about six months ago she was appointed at Lahore as actress for a period of six months, with the option to renew her engagement. On Friday she was dismissed summarily without any notice whatever, and when she asked for payment of Rs 300 which was due to her the Manager refused point blank. The Magistrate refused to interfere and referred her to a Civil Court.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S BIRTHDAY.

Address to the Jagirdars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal held a grand Durbar on the occasion of her birthday. A large number of State officials and nobles were present. She drew the attention of Jagirdars to the educational backwardness and impressed upon them the fact that only sound education makes a man a good citizen and loyal subject. Her Highness, in the course of her speech, expressed her abhorrence at the dastardly attempt made on the person of the Viceroy at Ahmedabad. She asked her people to follow their ancestors in the path of loyalty and devotion to herself and the British Government. She dwelt upon the various blessings of the British Rule in India. She emphasised the fact that loyalty to her means loyalty to the British Government, and the interests of both are identical.

FAREWELL TO THE FUSILIERS.

Garden Party at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 13.

There was a large farewell garden party on Saturday at the Hyderabad Residency, held by the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., to bid good-bye to the Officers and ladies of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, who are on the eve of their departure from Secunderabad, to Jubbalpore. His Highness the Nizam and suite and H. E. the Minister were present, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was exceptionally large. H. H. the Nizam was received by a guard of honour, furnished by the 61st Pioneers. H. E. the Nizam's Garrison Band was present and played during the afternoon.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Manifesto in Bengal.

THE POSITION OF THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and other Provincial leaders have issued the following manifesto:—

"We, the undersigned desire to make clear the position of the educated community of these provinces, in regard to Lord Morley's scheme of reform. When the scheme was was first announced, it was received with genuine enthusiasm and the enthusiasm found expression in the deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy in December last, in which the educated community were thoroughly represented. The scheme was regarded as the beginning of a new era of conciliatory government, which would be consumated by the modification of the partition of Bengal. But its further development, in which a system of separate class representation found a prominent place, somewhat checked the first outburst of public enthusiasm, and the disappointment was deepened by the pronouncement of Lord Morley that he would be no party to the modification of the partition. Nevertheless there was a general feeling to give the scheme a fair trial and wait with confidence upon the progress of the conciliatory policy, of which the scheme was the most striking evidence, for the redress of what constitutes the gravest of our grievances. It was while the popular mind was in this attitude, that the regulations were published, they came as an unpleasant surprise. The regulations were felt to be in striking contrast to the spirit, which pervaded Lord Morley's great utterance in announcing it. In several grave matters of principle, they were retrograded as compared to those framed under the Parliamentay Statute of 1892, and in the language of a well known Anglo-Indian newspaper, they constituted an ordinance of exclusion. Restrictions hitherto unknown were imposed upon the choice of the electors, and the residential clause, which in the past had been more and more liberally interpreted was rendered stringent by limitations, which narrowed its scope. Special electorates were created on principles antagonistic to all advanced idea of representative government, making invidious distinction between class and class in the main. The regulations have reduced the educated community to an insignificant minority in a scheme of reform, which was largely due to their efforts. The unwisdom of the regulations was so evident that one of them had to be modified almost at once, but the relief thus afforded was insignificant and many distinguished men in whom the country has confidence would still be barred from the Councils. The regulations have been condemned by the Indian Press, and by the influential respresentatives of the Anglo-Indian Press. We had hoped that the most objectionable feature in the regulations should be suspended in view of the public feeling, which they have caused. That has not been done, and it is not a happy augury of the new era, which is to be Government by pursuasion and not Government by compulsion. We do not, however, despair of the modification of the regulations upon those broad and progressive lines, in which Lord Morley's Reform Scheme was cast, and which we are confident secure for it the hearty sympathy and the cordial co-operation of the great educated community in these provinces."

FRONTIER PROVINCE ADMINISTRATION.

Effect of Punitive Expeditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1908-09 has been issued. It is stated that the effect of the last two expeditions produced a quiet state of affairs in the Peshawar border, but gangs of outlaws continued to give trouble in Kohat and Bannu. The Mashuds remained unsettled and in the struggle for tribal supremacy the Mulla Powinda directed operations with well armed gangs who committed serious depredations on the Derajat border. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that though doubtless overawed by superior force and the desire to avert tribal feud some of the tribesmen displayed supineness in barring the passage of their gangs of outlaws. They themselves are accountable for few raids and were in the main well behaved. The better armament of the village within the border enabled them to oppose raiding gangs with a resistance much in excess of that shown in previous years and on many occasions the gang so far from meeting with easy prey had to retire with loss.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION NEAR HYDERABAD.

Five Killed and Five Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 13.

An explosion occurred in a Gunpowder Factory, near Hyderabad, whereby five workmen received fatal injuries, and five more are under medical treatment in the Police Dispensary. The cause of the explosion has not been made known.

HINDOO GRIEVANCES.

Sound Advice from Sir Pratul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterjee gave a Garden Party at his residence yesterday afternoon, in honour of Mr. K. G. Gupta. Most of the leading Hindu gentlemen, with some Indian Christian, Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen, attended.

Mr. Gupta, in reply to a representation about Hindu grievances as to reform measures and the Land Alienation Act, advised them to memorialise Government in a sober, temperate and rational manner, and not to be disheartened if one memorial fails. He further said that the representation of educated classes was intended to be secured by giving the franchise to the municipal and district boards.

The party was a great success.

Among other functions, Mr. K. G. Gupta attended while here, was a Garden Party on Friday at Government House, the Durbar at the Exhibition, a Tea Party at Mr. Fazil Hosein, Barrister's place, another at Mr. Justice Shahdin's, and Dinner at Mr. Harkishenlal's place. He also visited D.A.V. College.

About the political situation in England, he said that the general expectation was that Liberals would return to power with a diminished majority, but they would not accept office unless the right of veto of the Lords were modified. As regards Lord Morley he had not heard that Lord Morley was going to leave the India Office, and said he entered the House of Lords in order that he might do some good to India.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LOVEDALE.

Trolly Collides with a Train.

TWO EUROPEANS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

A sad accident occurred on the Nilgiri Railway on Saturday afternoon. Three loco foremen, Messrs. Cross, Wright and Reed left Ootacamund a little after 5 on a trolly returning to Coonoor, and collided with No. 196 train between Lovedale and Kaity.

Mr. Wright was seated in the centre of the trolly, Mr. Cross was on the right and Mr. Read on the left, in charge of the brake. The trolly was going round a curve and collided. The buffer of the train caught Mr. Wright and killed him outright, Mr. Cross, who was on the right, died soon after arrival in Ootacamund, Mr. Reed who is not very seriously injured has been admitted in hospital. The first class carriage in front was derailed and the train delayed for half an hour.

COONOOR, DECEMBER 13.

Late last evening, a special train conveying the railway staff, composed of Mr. Rice, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Pawley, District Engineer, Mr. Tweedy, District Loco. Superintendent, along with Mr. Hudson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, arrived from Podanur and steamed off to Lovedale, the site of the railway accident, to make the necessary enquiries.

A trolly collided with a train that was going to Ooty. It appears that the trolly was going at a terrific speed, that the station master at Lovedale, saw as it were a flash of lightning passing. It collided with the train, and derailed a first class compartment. The statements of Guard Dawes and Driver White of the train were taken, and the bodies of Cross and Wright were brought down to Coonoor.

Cross's body was removed to Mr. Reynolds, the Loco. Superintendent's house, while Wright's body was taken to his daughter's house. The funerals of both the unfortunate victims take place this evening. They will be buried with full military honours, as Cross was a Captain and Wright a Lieutenant of the Railway Volunteers. Reed is a little better.

LATER.

The double funerals of the late Messrs Stephen Wright and A. W. Cross, victims of the railway accident, took place this evening. The coffin of Wright was first removed and the procession comprising of all the leading people proceeded by Barlow's road and met at Springdale cross. The funeral party with Mrs. Cross, her two sons and daughter as chief mourners, joined the procession and both proceeded to the new cemetery, the Band of the Border Regiment playing the "Dead March." A firing party, comprising of hundred men of the Border Regiment under Captain Nelson was present. Reverend W. Muspratt, Chaplain, read the burial service. Both the victims were buried side by side. After the service three volleys were fired and the "Last Post" was sounded.

The Railway was represented by Mr. W. R. Reynolds, Loco Superintendent, Mr. Tweedy, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. R. Pawley, District Engineer, and Mr. Hudson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent. The coffins were covered with wreaths from the Railway employees. The service was both solemn and impressive.

DESCRATION OF A HINDU IDOL.

A Mahomedan Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

Information has been received that one Sivalinga (idol of Siva) has been broken and thrown into a tank near Murail in Bogra district. The matter is now under police enquiry. A Mahomedan suspect was arrested and enlarged on bail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 12.

Colonel N. S. Swanton, Divisional Supply and Transport Officer, Burma Division, is granted general leave in India from the 10th December, 1909, to the 26th March, 1910, an furlough out of India in continuation from, the 27th March, 1910, to the 21st January, 1911.

Captain W. S. Trail, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, having returned from leave, has assumed duties of Brigade-Major, Rangoon Brigade.

Colonel W. Mallison is appointed Assistant Adjutant, Mhow Division. He will be succeeded as head of the Intelligence Branch by Colonel Wingate who made a mark as an explorer some time ago.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 13.

Colonel A. L. M. Turner, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, arrived in Rangoon to-day on tour of inspection and will leave about 25th instant.

The Principal Veterinary Officer of India is expected to arrive in Rangoon on tour on 21st instant, leave Rangoon 23rd instant for Upper Burma and arrive in Rangoon on 12th; and leave Rangoon January 13th for India.

ADMIRALTY COURT PROCEEDINGS AT CALCUTTA.

Enquiry into Steamer Engineer's Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

It is for the first time the Government of Bengal have invoked the statutory powers which they possess under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act and asked one of the Judges of the High Court sitting with two assessors to hold an Admiralty Court for the purpose of investigating into the conduct of an officer of a merchant vessel. Under instructions from Local Government an Admiralty Court sat at High Court this afternoon, to investigate a charge brought against Ralph Begg, an Engineer on board the steamer "Mutla," of being under the influence of liquor on 3rd September last and 1st and 10th November last. The Court was presided over by Mr. Justice Fletcher with Captain Carr, of the steamer "Dilwara" and Chief Engineer Sergeant of the steamer "Ramspura" as assessors.

Mr. Falkner on behalf of Begg asked for a day's adjournment on account of short notice. The Advocate General on behalf of Local Government objected to it on the ground that it was neither a criminal trial or civil action, but simply an investigation under the Merchant Shipping Act.

The Judge refused adjournment and the case was proceeded with. The Court then proceeded to examine witnesses. The Captain and Chief Engineer of the steamer "Mutla" were examined and cross-examined at great length. Both the witnesses substantiated the charge brought against Begg. The examination of the Chief Engineer had not concluded when the Court rose.

BERI-BERI has broken out at Akyab and several deaths reported in the Town.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Dissension among Proprietors.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 29.

THE position in regard to the coal strike is no better. The northern colliery proprietors took no action regarding the Acting Premier's invitation to meet him with the strike leaders. Mr. Learmonth stated that he only received Mr. Lee's invitation at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The southern and western colliery proprietors practically declined to meet the strike leaders. The latter were willing enough, but the meeting, which might have done something in the way of clarifying the atmosphere has fallen through. The new statement as to the haulage of coal is regarded that Newcastle as a back down on the part of the Government. Should Mr. Bowling's mines be worked, and the Railway Commissioners commandeer all the coal produced at a reasonable price, the strikers will not have advanced their position much as regards obtaining funds from that source. Mr. Hughes says that there is no intention of calling the railway men out, or of extending the strike at present, and that is about all that can be said to be bright in the outlook. Meanwhile the train and tram services are to be curtailed, and anything in the way of luxury in railway travelling is to be suppressed gradually but surely. Industries are being affected, and the roll of unemployed is steadily mounting.

STRIKE CONGRESS MANIFESTO.

The strike congress has issued the following manifesto to the unions of Australasia:—Fellow-workers.—The miners of the northern, southern, and western coalfields of New South Wales are now out on strike. They have taken this extreme step with great reluctance, after making every endeavour to secure redress for their grievances by all the legitimate means at their disposal, but these having proved unavailing, and the conditions under which they labour becoming at length quite intolerable, they have been compelled to lay down their tools as the only effective means whereby they could obtain justice. For a long period they have endured unjust conditions, have been subjected to a thousand petty tyrannies, have earned only barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and seen every effort made to redress their grievances treated either with indifferences or side-tracked by some ingenious trickery. Their patience at length exhausted they have resolved to insist on a fair deal, and now ask their fellow-unionists throughout Australasia to come to their aid. The coal mine proprietors refuse the men's moderate and fair demand for an open conference to discuss and redress grievances, and openly boast that they can starve the men into submission. There is, indeed, good reason to believe that this strike has been deliberately provoked by a policy of pin-pricks and a studied refusal of redress of grievances in order at once to break the unions and enable the proprietors to rig the coal market and exploit the public. The struggle promises to be a great one. It is not between the coal proprietors and the coal miners only, but also between capital and labour. Vested interests, the daily Press, and every powerful organisation of capital in Australasia are arrayed against us, and we call on our fellow-workers to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in this fight. We want money—we want it badly, and we want it now. Despatch is everything in this matter. We appeal to you with confidence for support, and ask that you will do what you can without an hour's delay. When the mine-owners see that their hope of starving the miners out is no longer possible and recognise that united labour is alert and determined they will grant that open conference which we ask for—and which they have hitherto contemptuously refused—to explain publicly the nature of our grievances and to obtain redress for.

DISSENSION AMONG PROPRIETORS.

During the pass few days there have been indications that the proprietors are beginning to regard the position as rather more serious than they are willing to admit. Several disturbing factors have lately made themselves felt, and it is not at all certain that just now members of the Hunter District Colliery Proprietors' Defence Association are entirely a happy family. For the first time they are experiencing an uneasy feeling that the collieries outside the vend are perhaps worthy of more consideration in the present crisis than they have been receiving. Mr. Bowling's threat to work a co-operative colliery was at first received with an indulgent smile, but events have now so shaped themselves that the project is not only being seriously discussed, but it threatens to cause absolute dissension in the proprietors' ranks. There is every likelihood that to-morrow's meeting will be of a lively character. Some of the members of the association, it is said, are armed with information which leads them to believe that at least two of their fellows had some knowledge of Mr. Bowling's schema before the strike actually occurred, and they intend asking certain very pointed questions. It is quite certain that the majority of the proprietors will not be content with a mere denial of some of the assertions likely to be made. The seriousness of the trouble may be judged by the fact that some of the proprietors are fully convinced that certain persons who have been in the confidence are pecuniarily interested in the scheme which Mr. Bowling hopes to put into operation. The question is, Did anyone know that a strike was likely to occur; and did that person or persons use the information for their own advantage? The matter has gone so far that a firm of solicitors has been consulted, and it is said that if a certain allegation can be substantiated three persons may be arraigned on a charge of conspiracy. This is but one feature of the proprietors' position. Another is the scheme to induce men to return to work in all the mines outside the vend. The fact that the Wallsend mine will work has been widely commented on. This colliery is the largest outside the vend, but it is represented in the Colliery Proprietors' Defence Association and for that reason Mr. Wheeler's statement that the mine is open for work is specially important. One of the proprietors, when spoken to admitted that the scheme, if carried into effect, would lead to the disruption of the vend. The Wallsend colliery could put out 1500 tons daily, the Ebbw Main and the Young Wallsend 1000 tons, and the Ellesamore Vale and Burwood Extended about 500 tons. Then, if the Southern and Western mines were also worked, the proprietors of the Northern Associated Collieries would be in the unenviable position of seeing their markets captured while their mines lay deteriorating. None of the proprietors will discuss this new scheme publicly, but there is no doubt that they recognise its importance. This is shown by the fact that communications have been opened up with certain Sydney firms, and warnings are said to have been given that if any outside coal is touched the vend cannot in future be looked to for supplies.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Except, perhaps, as regards the payment by the British Government of £250,000 for a term of years towards the support of the new Australian naval unit or navy, there is to be no new written agreement with the British Admiralty. Australia is next year to legislate as she thinks fit with reference to the discipline, control, etc., of the Australian unit; but there will be no agreement between the British and Australian Governments signed, sealed and delivered. When, therefore, the Minister of Defence moves in the House of Representatives the resolution approving of the scheme for the creation of this unit, worked out at the recent Imperial Defence Conference in London, he will lay no draft agreement with the Admiralty before Parliament. "The scheme," said the Minister, when seen last evening, "is the statement published in the official papers last week. The summary given in those papers is practically the whole scheme. There is no agreement. It is not as if there were a joint partnership. It's our Australian unit. Unless there is some document to be signed with reference to the £250,000 a year which the British Admiralty will pay us for a time, I don't see where any agreement will come in. The steps we propose to take are—first, to pass a resolution approving of the scheme worked out in committee at the conference in London. Next, to finance the construction of the unit. And, thirdly, to pass legislation of our own relating to the discipline, the observance of the King's regulation etc. According to this statement, Australia seems

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. P.]

to have been given by Great Britain a free hand to settle in her own legislation the precise wording of the statute under which she will control her new navy in peace and war. A clause in short, in some bill to be passed in 1910 would, it would seem, indicate in what circumstances the new fleet will pass in war time from Australian to Imperial control. After all, the matter is not urgent, as Australia's "Dreadnought" will not be ready till 1912.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

The Minister of Defence informed a Press representative yesterday that amongst the proposals before him in connection with Lord Kitchener's military tour through Australia in December and January was a plan for the formation in each State of a great military camp. The idea at the back of the proposal, which Mr. Joseph Cook is sympathetically considering is the desirability of enabling Lord Kitchener to see at one time as many of the Australian militia and volunteer forces in each State as possible actually at work under active service conditions. If, as is likely the camps be sanctioned, they will sychronise with the British Field Marshal's movements from State to State. They will be so arranged that every arm of the services will have an opportunity of doing its best in tactical and field work under Lord Kitchener's eyes. Commanding officers and men will be put on their mettle, for it will be their aim to show to the distinguished British general the value of a citizen soldiery, and its adaptability to the needs of the country from the point of new of national defence. An endeavour is to be made to get 22,000 Australian soldiers under canvas. Lord Kitchener is to be afforded special opportunities of testing the value of the instruction given to the Senior Cadets. Lord Kitchener will pay two visits to Melbourne—one in December and another at the end of January or early in February, after he has visited New Zealand.

A.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to hear the other day that the appeal of the correspondent "G.N." to hold a thanksgiving service for this year's good rainfall made in his letter, published in the issue of 1st November, 1909, met with the approval of both Protestant and Roman Catholic Christians and resulted in the celebration of the thanksgiving service all over the Presidency on the 14th idem. I am surprised to see that nothing has yet been done in this direction by any of the non-Christian communities. I mean Hindus, Jains, Parsis, Mahomedans, etc. I am sure these communities will be second to none in thanking the Almighty for the bounties he has showered on them this year—Probably the idea of holding thanksgiving services is a foreign one and, therefore, he, not still been taken up. It is not uncommon occurrence to see some of those communities offering prayers and sacrifices in public to appease the wrath of their deities in calamitous days. It is unlikely that a cultivator can be found, one who has not offered his thanks for what he has received after a lapse of about ten lean years—a period which witnesses two famines—causing appalling distress to the country. That such a thanksgiving service should be not held soon over the country on one day has not occurred to the leaders of the various communities, and probably the correspondent's letter did not catch their eye. I now appeal to them through your columns to hold on some fixed day such meeting in their temples, aggaries and mosques.—Yours, etc.

V. N. K.

December 10.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by Dr. Dandekar.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a lecture in Marathi was delivered by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L.M. and S., J. P., on the measures necessary for the prevention of infectious diseases, and general principles of hygiene at Lower Colaba, to an audience of mill-hands and others consisting of over 700 persons. Mr. Rajaram Tookaram Padwal occupied the chair. Dr. Turner, Khan Saheb M. Farridudin, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Mr. Kelnsker and several other gentlemen were also present.

Dr. Naik dealt at length on small-pox, measles, phthisis and plague and explained to the audience that all these are germ diseases and which germs are by some agency or other transmitted into the human system and caused to spread throughout. They must always understand that diseases are not sent by God or the devil. They are the outcome of want of proper care and precaution on their part and the neglect of all elementary principles of hygiene. When small-pox prevailed in the city, they ought to get themselves vaccinated and revaccinated and when a case occurs they ought to isolate it and if they were poor, as they all were, they ought to send the patient to Hospital in all infectious disease cases, where they are well cared for. Regarding plague, he said, they might get inoculated and it must be their first duty to kill rats wherever they are found. He also advised them on the elementary principles of hygiene with special reference to malaria.

Messrs. Kelnsker and Padwal also addressed the meeting and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Lecturer and Dr. Turner. A group photo was also taken.

THE "PESHWA" SEDITION CASE.

Ziaul Hussain to be Tried by Special Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, after perusing Ziaul Hussain's paper and application has directed that his case will be proceeded with and accordingly he will be tried by the Special Magistrate on the 16th instant.

The trial of Nundgopal who was arrested at Allahabad recommenced to-day before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Mr. Petman appeared for the Crown, while Bulakiram, accused's father with Dunichand, appeared for the defence. Witness who translated for the prosecution was subjected to lengthy cross-examination on the meaning of words. The examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

MASULIPATAM BURGLARY CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13.

Judgment was delivered at Masulipatam in the Political Burglary case on Saturday by the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Rafiul-Mulk, Sahib Bahadur, convicting both the accused, Boddapa Seshagiri Rao and Kotamrazu Rajeswara Reo, and sentencing each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RICE CROP IN BURMA.

Good Outturn Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 13.

The following summary of the rice crop prospects for November is published:—

The area under rice cultivation in fifteen principal rice producing districts is now reported as 7,547,094 acres, an increase of 8,015 acres over last year's actuals. District Officers have reduced last year's acre estimate from 98 to 94 and they estimate that this year it will be 92. The crop is good and the conditions have been generally favourable except that showers and cloudy weather in November checked ripening and will probably reduce the outturn slightly. It is estimated 2,500,000 tons of cargo of rice equivalent to about 42,000,000 cwts. of cleaned rice will be available for export.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A Suggested New Market.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Rutunshah Sorabji and others stating, that as the Foras Road Market was proposed to be shortly removed to Kamattipura 8th Street, they would be put to great inconvenience owing to the distance of the proposed new market from their residences. They prayed that the market might not be removed from its present position and suggested that in case it was found necessary to remove it, a new market might be built on the site of the Gilder Tank.

Another letter on the same subject was also forwarded by Mr. Ardeshir Pherozeshah and others.

Sir Sassoon J. David proposed that as recommended by the Standing Commitee the letters and the Commissioner's report thereon be recorded and the Commissioner be invited to submit proposals for providing a temporary market on the side of the Gilder Tank, and Messrs. Ratunshah Sorabji and others and Messrs. Ardeshir Phegozeshah and others be informed accordingly.

Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi remarked that there was a vacant plot of ground opposite the present Foras Road Market and he would like to know why a market should not be built there. He moved an amendment to the effect that the question be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Wacha did not think such a small question required a Committee.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Mr. H. S. Dikshit were in favour of the amendment.

The Commissioner observed that the number of people living on the Grant Road side had largely increased on account of the new buildings having been put up there, and a market was required in that locality. The site suggested by Mr. Dhondi was required for the Municipal Workshops. In fact a provision was made in the next budget for the construction of the workshops which were to be removed from Palton Road. It was very desirable that the market in the first instance should be a temporary one, because, if it was found to be a nuisance to the people living in the locality, it could be removed. He thought that it would be extremely useful as it would have back access on the road up to the Grant Road Station.

On being put to the vote the amendment was rejected and the original proposition was agreed to.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—

"That the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 1st December, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their resolution, dated the 9th September, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given to the expenditure in respect of the special staff engaged for preventing the spread of malaria in the city, amounting to Rs. 5,125 up to the end of the current official year being met from the Budget grant for special measures for the prevention and supression of infectious diseases other than plague."

On the motion of Sir Sassoon J. David, the necessary sanction was granted.

Consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 9th September, forwarding with reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 28th June, a report as to the feasibility of introducing into the City a system of automatically lighting and extinguishing Municipal gas lamps.

The Commissioner's report was referred to a committee.

THE HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner, stating:

"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan showing the Nawab's tank and the ground surrounding it. The area scored green has been notified by Government for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act in connection with the Harbour Branch Railway and the Collector is taking steps for its acquisition. The tank is vested in the Municipality since the Government proclamation of 11th April 1854, but during the enquiry before the Collector one Zorah Khanum, widow of Ahmed Alikhan, residing at Khoja Street, claimed ownership in the area scored red which measures 475 square yards. The Collector, however, having recognized Municipal ownership of the area in question, has made his award accordingly, the amount of the award being Rs. 12,707-8-0. This award is subject to the condition that inasmuch as the property forms part of a public tank the Corporation must apply the money according to the provisions of Section 269 (5) of the Municipal Act. The area scored green has been in the occupation of the Municipality for a considerable time past as a road metal depot but no documentary evidence of Municipal ownership of it is available. The Collector, therefore, at first refused to entertain the claim of the Municipality to it; but on further representation has agreed to recommend to Government that Government should waive such rights, if any, as they have to the land in question provided the Municipality agreed to apply the amount of compensation to a local work of public utility in the nature of an open space or recreation ground. In the circumstances it seems to me that we should accept the Collector's offer and I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Corporation to the Collector being requested to make his award subject to the above condition. As the Collector has left it to the Port Trustees and Municipality to settle the rate for the land and the Port Trustees have offered Rs. 12 per square yard, i. e., Rs. 2 per square more than that for the land scored red I propose to accept it. The area of the plot in question is 633 square yards.

The Corporation resolved that they had no objection to the Commissioner acting in the way he proposed in his letter.

WHEEL TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the revision of the Schedule of Wheel Tax in respect of Motor Vehicles.

On the last occasion Mr. C. V. Mehta had proposed and Mr. Sarafali Mamuji seconded. "That the Report, dated the 15th June 1909, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 26th November, 1908, regarding the revision of the Schedule of Wheel Tax in respect of Motor Vehicles, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government for the necessary amendment of Schedule G. under Section 180 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. (2) That a copy of the Committee's Report together with paragraph 1 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information."

An amendment was proposed by Mr. A. M. Tod, seconded by Mr. S. S. Mistry, "that the Reports, dated the 15th June and 21st September, 1909, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5387, dated the 26th November, 1908, regarding the revision of the Schedule of Wheel Tax in respect of Motor Vehicles, be recorded. (2) That the question of revising the Schedule of Wheel Tax in respect of Motors be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to a Committee composed of the following Councillors:—(1) the President; (2) the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.; (3) Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim; (4) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; (5) Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya; (6) Mr. S. S. Mistry; (7) Mr. C. V. Mehta; (8) and Mr. A. M. Tod.

The following rider to the amendment was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain in the meanwhile from Government if it is correct that without a reference to the Corporation an undertaking has been given by Government to the Indian Motor Taxi-cab Company, Ltd., or its promoters to the effect that no increase will be made in the Wheel Tax in respect of the Company's cars within a period of 5 years from the 1st January 1910."

The rider was accepted as a part of the amendment.

The second amendment was proposed by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, "that the Reports, dated the 15th June and 21st September, 1909, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5387, dated the 26th November, 1908, regarding the revision of the Schedule of Wheel Tax in respect of Motor Vehicles, be recorded, and the President be requested to approach Government for an amendment of Schedule G under Section 180 of the Municipal Act so as to admit of Wheel Tax in respect of Motor Vehicles being levied as follows:—(1) Rs. 15 in respect of each motor or any four-wheeled vehicle drawn or impelled by machinery; and (2) Rs. 8 in respect of each motor cycle or any two-wheeled vehicle drawn or impelled by machinery."

While Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia was addressing the meeting on the second amendment, it being past 5-15 p. m., the meeting adjourned and yesterday he resumed the debate. He said that members who were owners of motor cars were "interested parties" and they should not participate in the consideration of this question. They should sit silent on the matter. Those who enjoyed the luxury of motor-drive must pay Rs. 30 per quarter. This was not a very large amount for those who spent thousands of rupees in purchasing the cars.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney was surprised to find a member opposing a committee-report after he had signed it. That member was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The latter supported the amendment for a committee on the ground that they should find out if Government had given any undertaking to the Taxi-cab Company that no increase would be made in the wheel tax.

The Commissioner here rose and read the following letter which he had received from the Secretary to Government:

"The attention of Government having been drawn to certain statements at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 29th ultimo regarding the nature of Government communication to Baron Baeyens on the subject of the taxation of taxi-cabs in Bombay city, I am directed to inform you that no sort of guarantee against an increase of motor registration fee; (2) Municipal wheel tax and (3) petrol storage fees was conveyed to the Baron. It was pointed out to him that the wheel tax was imposed by the Municipal Act. As regards all these imposed he was informed that there was no present intention of raising the rates."

The Hon. A. Hill Trevor remarked that in reply to Dr. Sukhia's observations he would say that motorists were ready to pay the Municipal tax. It was but fair that they should all pay the Municipal tax. The advent of the motor car had not increased the charge for road repairs. He thought that Rs. 15 would be the proper amount to fix as a tax on motor vehicles.

Mr. Tod: Even less than a carriage and pair?

The Hon'ble Hill Trevor replied: Certainly. Because, he said, a carriage and pair did not require boys to clean off the dust after the vehicle had been used on Bombay roads.

Dr. Battlivala remarked that Dr. Sukhia was a house-owner and yet he took a keen interest in and argued very warmly the house-tax question, but he would object to a motor-owner taking part in the present discussion.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed remarked that even though the Corporation accepted the amendment, fixing Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 5, he thought they must go to Government to obtain discretionary power to raise the wheel tax to a certain amount. He was in favour of Mr. Tod's amendment for a committee which would be still more useful if Mr. Tod accepted his rider and added to his amendment "and that the Committee be requested to submit their report within six weeks."

Mr. Tod accepted the amendment.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey was opposed to the amendments. He said that opinion was divided on the Corporation and the Committee would not help them at all. The Corporation had fully discussed the matter and they could pronounce their opinion at that meeting. He was opposed to any action on the part of the Corporation which prevented the further introduction of motor cars to Bombay. As the number of motor cars increased the number of stables in the heart of the city was also decreased, and thus the advent of motor car got rid of insanitary stables.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that one motor car was equal to four horse carriages and therefore its owner should pay four times the tax. He accordingly moved an amendment to increase the wheel tax on motor-cars to Rs. 20 and on motor-cycles to Rs. 10.

Sir P. M. Mehta gave a personal explanation in respect of Mr. Readymoney's remark. He said that he had signed a report, which he afterwards called unsatisfactory, under circumstances already explained. In the absence of any knowledge on several points the Committee had to forward the former report as it originally stood. He desired and asked for the knowledge but none could enlighten him on the point. Most of them were in favour of a tax on a graduated scale. But how to graduate the tax no one could suggest or satisfactorily explain. As regarded Dr. Battliwalla's protest against Dr. Sukhia's remark about the motorists' opinion on this question, Sir Phirozeshah said that all those who had read Herbert Spencer knew that there existed a certain personal bias in every mind. It was in the nature of things. Human beings could not help it and therefore Dr. Sukhia was right in pointing out such a bias in motorists too. Sir Vithaldas observed that motor cars did not prove a dust nuisance but he and all others must have seen a cloud of dust immediately a motor passed.

Sir Vithaldas: I said it was only high speed that raised the dust.

Sir Pherozeshah:—But in spite of the speed limit we see motors run past us and raise tremendous clouds of dust. Even Sir Vithaldas, I have often seen motoring at a speed faster than the speed-limit. (Laughter).

Speaking on the amendments he said that Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed had made an explanation but he had not clearly shown why it was necessary to go to Government. It was necessary to amend the act to empower the Corporation to raise the tax whenever they thought there was a need to do so. Mr. Wadia's amendment should not flutter the hearts of motor owners. The Corporation were not going to raise the tax to Rs. 20 at once.

Mr. Wadia: They are willing to give Rs. 15 now.

Sir Pherozeshah: I'll first vote for your amendment and if it is lost I will vote for Dr. Jehangir's, which fixing the tax at Rs. 15.

Mr. Jehangir Petit vehemently opposed the amendments. The arguments adduced in favour of increasing the wheel-tax on motor vehicles were, he said, ridiculous.

Mr. Dhondi was in favour of increasing the tax.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy agreed with Mr. Petit.

Mr. C. V. Mehta having replied Mr. Wadia and Mr. Tod desired to withdraw their respective amendments but the permission for withdrawal was not granted. On being put to the vote they were lost.

Dr. Jehangir's amendment which fixed the tax on motor bicycles to Rs. 8 and motor cars to Rs. 15 was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

NURSING SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India, was held in Agra, on December 8th and 9th. The sessions were held at the residence of Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, Principal of St. John's College. Mrs. Haythorntwaite had kindly offered to arrange for the entertainment of the delegates, and the success of the Conference is largely due to her untiring efforts and generous hospitality.

The first session was opened by Rev. Theodore of Allahabad, Wynkoop. In the absence of the President, the opening address was made by the Vice-President followed by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Miss Tippetts, Mayo Hospital, Lahore and Vice-President:—Miss Creighton, Jaunpur, U. P.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Thorpe, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency.

Miss Quidall, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay, was appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

Ten new members have joined the Association during the year.

During the Conference the following papers were read and discussed:—

"Provincial Training Schools in India," by Miss Martin, St. Catherine's Hospital, Cawnpore.

"Some advantages of joining the Trained Nurses' Association of India," by Miss Mill, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

"Three Years' Training" by Miss Tindall, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay.

"Private Nursing and Nurses in India" by Mrs. Davies, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Simla.

"How are we to find a Better Class of Indian girl for Training" and "Is it wise to raise the Standard"? by Miss Creighton, Jaunpur, U. P., and Miss Ferguson, Palwal, S. Punjab.

A provisional constitution and bye laws were drawn up for the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and arrangements were made to publish a monthly journal as the organ of the two Associations.

The first number of the journal will consist chiefly of the reports of the Conference, and will, it is hoped, be ready by February, I next.

The magazine will be edited by Mrs. W. H. Klosz, Akola, Berar, and Miss Thorpe, Belgaum, will be its Manager.

MR. J. R. Bertram of Calcutta is to be married at St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 23rd instant to Miss E. C. Presgrave.

A MESSAGE from Kindat says the Court House there was burnt on Sunday night.

PARSI REPRESENTATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Contrary to expectations, the proceedings at the meeting of the Parsi community, held on the 10th instant at the Albless Baug to make a respectful representation to Government (to grant the Parsis also a separate electorate) passed off very smoothly. Mr. Murzban had under an erroneous impression of the gathering at the meeting being small (which was subsequently disproved by the Hall being full to overflowing) submitted an amendment to postpone the meeting to some other day, but with his characteristic foresight had left it to those present to decide the question, and if he found the majority of his brethren differed from his views he had willingly shown his desire to give in and not to press his amendment. The chief ground on which Mr. Murzban wished to have the meeting postponed was, that many gentlemen who had signed the requisiton for the meeting, were not present on the occasion. I need hardly point out to Mr. Murzban that it was not absolutely necessary for all those who had signed the requisition to be present. The very fact of their having signed the requisition was sufficient to show that they sympathised with the movement. Mr. Murzban also seems to have forgotten why many promiment members of the Parsi community abstained from attending. They had on a previous occasion met with annoyance and menace from a party of so-called political reformers. I do not know if Mr. Murzban was personally present and witnessed the rowdysm displayed by the so-called political reformers, at a meeting held not very long ago to manifest the Parsi community's hatred towards the brutal attack of Dhragandra against Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka in London. The scene enacted on the occasion by the so-called political reformers was enough to put an enlightened community like the Parsis to shame and ridicule. Mr. Murzban also wished the meeting to be postponed because a prominent member like Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta was not present. May I request Mr. Murzban to show me a few instances in which Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta may have taken a part by his presence at the meetings held by his community? I remember only one solitary instance when he attended some years ago a meeting of his community. It was on the occasion when the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet had in a hurried moment disposed of a costly piece of land to the Improvement Trust on very unfavourable terms. Since then, many important meetings have been convened by the Parsi Punchayet, in all of which Sir Pherozshaw Mehta was conspicuous by his absence.

Another point raised by Mr. Murzban in favour of postponing the meeting was that it was called on a very short notice. All those who have occasion to secure the Albless Baug on festive and other occasions must have experienced difficulty in securing it. The demand for the use of the Albless Baug is so very great, that people have to register for its engagement months and weeks before the day on which it may be required. The Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet had been requested by the requisionists to have the meeting convened at an as early a date as possible and, perhaps the 10th instant was the earliest day available, when even a portion was available, for the other had been already engaged for a festive occasion.

I am really sorry to notice that at the meeting one or two speakers had so wearied the patience of their hearers that the meeting had dissolved without fulfulling their duty and failing to tender as usual the thanks of the meeting to the Trustees of the Albless Baug for their allowing the use of their spacious hall.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my sentiments of admiration at the tact and considerations with which the elected head of the Parsi community, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, fulfilled his duties as president of so large a meeting. Indeed it was enough to excite one's admiration that at his age he could so well command a large meeting like the one held on the 10th instant.—Yours, etc.

M. B. M.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your report of what I said at the Parsi Zoroastrian Anjuman's meeting on the 10th instant does nor convey a correct version of what I said at the meeting, may I beg of you to let me notify in your columns what I actually said there. It was this: "That in view of the small attendance of the members of the community at the meeting, it was desirable to appoint a committee to draft a memorial, which should be convened a week hence. That if the meeting was more thoroughly representative, their representation would carry great weight."—Yours etc.,

M. M. MURZBAN.

ENLARGED COUNCILS AND COUNCIL REPORTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading of cost in connection with reporting the proceedings of meetings of the enlarged Councils, the "Englishman" of Calcutta recently remarked that "it was doubtful whether the Calcutta short-hand reporters would be able to cope with the reporting of extempore debates in the expanded Councils." Rumour has it that the imperial Secretariat at Calcutta is now under revision, and that short-hand writers already in Government Services, will be given an opportunity, if they come forward to report the proceedings of meetings of the enlarged Councils. There is at the same time another rumour which has gained ground in certain quarters that the Government of India contemplate getting out a nnmber of reporters from England to do the Council work. It seems to us, however, that if the latter course were adopted, it would not only add considerably to the cost, but will discourage the deserving Indian reporters not a little. To say that India does not possess a goad staff of short-hand reporters is a poor compliment indeed not only to the Indian Educational authorities, but also to Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, the inventors of short-hand, who are sending out their certificates for high speed almost every week. It may be that the persons already in Government Service are unable to cope with Council reporting, and it is no small wonder that this should be so, as the various Government officials, when entertaining men, do not care to see whether the candidates possess the re-requisite experience beyond their capacity to take down desk dication of common business letters, and they more or less rely upon a recommendation letter which the candidates may produce from one of his godfathers. The Government of India, however, must understand that there are quite as good, if not better, reporters in India, but these men have neither the encouragement nor the opportunity to exhibit their efficiency. So far, high speed short-hand writers were not much in demand in this country, as the Indian dailies prefer to employ more of descriptive writers than of short-hand reporters on their staff. It seems to us, therefore, that the Government of India will do well to invite applications from all parts of India from reporters of some years' standing, no matter whether they are employed in Government or private Service, and held a competitive examination, dictating the candidate's a passage at a speed raging from 180 to 200 words per minute, and thus make an impartial selection by testing the actual merits of the candidates rather than by any recommendatory notes as has been the case heretofore. This would serve the purpose of economy and efficiency, and would also stimulate the Indian reporters to qualify themselves better in future.—Yours etc.

AN INDIA REPORTER.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The St Joseph's Foundling Home is so well known to the public, that any appeal that I might have to make on behalf of its tiny inmates, finds a ready and a most generous response from the good people of Bombay. The little ones under my charge know that Christmas is coming and with it the flow of generosity from their numerous friends and well-wishers, whom the little ones always trust and rely for help. We have decided to have the usual treat on the 3rd of January, 1910, with a Christmas Tree, and I would ask all Christians and non-Christians to come to our assistance, and gladden the hearts of our little ones who, be it remembered, are drawn from every caste and creed in this vast City.

Any contribution however, small, will be most thankfully received.—Yours etc,

SISTER HORTULANA.

Superior of the Institute.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

In the Third Extra Meeting of the Calcutta Races, the weather conditions were favourable and the gathering large. Owing to large entries the December Plate is divided.

HURDLE RACE.—7 flights.

Mount Dane....................C. Hoyt 1
Clear Artist....................R. Hoyt 2
Pincher....................Northmore 3

Won by 2 lengths; 1 1/4 lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 28 1/2 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Clipper 10st 3lbs, the Loaf 10st 13lbs Mulison 10st 3lbs, Mercedes 10st 3lbs, Wolferton 10st.

BETTING.—2 to 1 the Loaf, 3 to 1 Mount Dane, 4 to 1 Clear Artist, 5 to 1 Pincher, 10 to 1 the rest.

HARRISON PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Matin Bell 8st 10lbs....................R Fraser 1
Cocky 9st 1lb....................Firth 2
Tiny Rose 6st 11lbs....................Fergusson 3

Won by 4 lengths; 5 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins 23 1-4 secs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 on Matin Bell, 8 to 1 Cocky, 3 to 1 Tiny Rose.

DECEMBER PLATE—7 furlongs.

Vigorous 8st 7lbs....................Firth 1
Retort 9st 3lbs....................Trenoweth 2
Lovania 8st 12lbs....................Fergusson 3

Won by 1 3-4 lengths; 3-4 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min and 3 secs.

Also ran.—Master Theo 9st 7lbs, Emma Ames 9st 3lbs, Crossbread 9st 3lbs, Master Delavel 9st, Wire Hawk 8st 2lbs, Black Duke 8st 2lbs, Wine Merchant 7st 13lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Crossbread, 5 to 1 Lovania and Vigorous, 3 to 1 Retort.

THE MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Punt 9st 3lbs....................Ames 1
Fire Crown 8st 8lbs....................Hill 2
Castalia 9st....................Trenoweth 3

Won by a head; 1 1-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 31 1-4 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Royal Colours 9st, Flaneur 9st, My Bill 12st.

BETTING.—4 to 1 Punt, 5 to 2 Castalia, 5 to 4 on Five Crowns.

PEEL PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Refresher 10st 3lbs....................A Hoyt 1
Solace 10st 3lbs....................M Bletsoe 2
Pat C 8st 5lbs....................Heckford 3

Won by 1 length; 3 lengths between second and third. Time.—2 mins. 19 1-4 secs.

BETTING.—4 to 1 on Refresher, 6 to 1 Solace and Pat C.

DECEMBER PLATE No. 2.—7 furlongs.

Soultline 9st 7lbs....................A Hoyt 1
Tangaroa 9st 7lbs....................Robinson 2
Ebullition 9st 3lbs....................Ames 3

Won by 2 lengths; 3-4 length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 29 3-4 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Fizz 9st 7lbs, Stirabout 9st 7lbs, Sacristan 9st 3lbs, Bull Dog 9st 3lbs, The Rooster 8st 7lbs, Craigen Dorrie 8st 7lbs, Resemblance 9st 2lbs, Longchamps 9st 2lbs, Gallileo 7st 13lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Soultline, 3 to 1 Tangarea, 5 to 1 Ebullition, 8 to 1 Fizz and Longchamps, 25 to 1 the rest.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE.—Round the course.

Kaffirpan 8st 10lbs....................Heckford 1
Kipling 9st 3lbs....................Mr. Evers 2
Morino 9st....................Ames 3

Won by a short head between second and third. Time—3mins. 10secs.

ALSO RAN.—Carnival 9st 10lbs, Jack Shepherd 9st 10lbs, Dirty Boy 9st 3lbs, Too Late 9st 3lbs, Steinhagar 8st 10lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Kaffirpan, 10 to 1 Kipling, 4 to 1 Morino, Sizes the rest.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

The Cooch Behar Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The fourth fixture of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's cricket team with the Calcutta Rangers Club began at Woodlands to-day. The Cooch Behar team who had the first use of the wickets totalled 195 runs to which Daniel alone contributed 60 after he had given an easy chance at mid on before breaking his duck, Lewis 5, Prince Victor 23, Prince Hitendra 12, Sorabjee Warden 33, and D. Bose 15 not out were the other run-getters. The Rangers begin their innings to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m.

The Maharaja of Nattore's team began their two days' fixture with the Calcutta Cricket Club to-day. The Maharaja's steam which includes P. Baloo. P. Sivram, Purushottum Oghad Sankar and a few other leading Bombay Indu and Parsi batsman and bowlers totalled 148 runs for the lose of nine wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. the game will be resumed at noon to-morrow.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Continuing their innings to-day, the Maharaja of Nattore's team totalled 165 runs. The Calcutta Cricket Club replied with 134 runs to which Craik 27, Turnbull 30, and G. Wilson 40, were the chief contributors. P. Baloo, of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana, playing for the Maharaja's team, captured seven wickets for 45 runs.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

A two days' cricket match between the Cooch Behar team vs. Combined Military began to-day. The Military batting first totalled 164 runs. The Maharaja's eleven replied with 198 runs. Prince Victor Narayan scored a faultless 105 runs. The game will be resumed to-morrow when both the teams begin their second innings.

VICEROY'S CUP.

The Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The following prices are quoted for the Trials:—

Win—5 to 4 against Soultine, 4 to 1 Tangaroa, 8 to 1 Pelargonium, Crossbred and Fizz.

Places—evens, Soultine, 6 to 4 against Tangaroa, 2 to 1 Pelargonium, Crossbred and Fizz.

The Viceroy's Cup:—

Win—4 to 1 against Neath; 6 to 1 against Wandin; 7 to 1 against Pelargonium; 8 to 1 against Bantock and Soultine.

Place—evens Neath and Wandin; 6 to 4 against Fizz and Pelargonium; 3 to 1 Soultine.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. John Roberts in Bombay.

At the Bombay Club last evening Mr. John Roberts, the celebrated billiard champion, played a match of 1,000 up with Mr. H. H. Hessling, conceding him 600 start. Mr. Hessling was under a big disadvantage, as he had to play with ivory balls, to the use of which he has been unaccustomed since he arrived in Bombay early in the year. Under the circumstances he made a very creditable play and was beaten with the scores, standing at 1,000—801. Mr. Roberts was in fine form and opening the game scored 300 in half an hour. His principal breaks were 241, 59, 70, 78, 108, and 105.

RINDERPEST is bad at Myohoung and no less than 844 deaths are reported since January.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Solid Progress of the Scheme.

A meeting of the General Committee appointed in connection with the scheme of sending an Indian representative Cricket Team to England, was held yesterday, in the office of Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Naosari Building. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided, and among those present on the occasion were Captain J. G. Greig, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. J. M. Divecha, Mr. H. Naik, Commander Vines, Mr. R. S. Paewalla, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. H. Tyebji, and others.

Mr. Patel, opening the proceedings, said that since they last met, they had received solid support. He announced the following donations:—

H. E. the Governor (through Captain Greig), Rs. 150; Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Rs. 10,000; H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Rs. 5,000; Marelybone C. C., Rs. 3,000; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Jam Saheb, Rs. 1,000; Miss Hamabai Petit, Rs. 500: Total Rs. 26,650.

Mr. Patel further said that those who had subscribed to the Guarantee Fund last time had not yet been approached. This, however, would shortly be done and the Guarantee Fund would, he hoped, ultimately reach Rs. 50,000. He also read letters from Lord Harris, Mr. Lacey, and Mr. A. C. MacLaren, who had written to him, encouraging the Committee in their efforts and recommending the year 1911 as the best possible year under the circumstances for an Indian team to visit England.

The following names were added to the General Committee:—H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwad (President); H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. Dadabhoy M. Dalal, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. K. M. Mistry, Mr. Ross, Mr. D. D. Kanga, Mr. Vejayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, and Mr. T. M. Kajiji.

Mr. R. S. Paewalla moved that the best available Indian Cricket Team be sent to England in 1911 and that the Secretaries be authorised to write to the M.C.C. and other Cricket Clubs on the matter.

Mr. H. Naik seconded the motion, which was carried.

It was also resolved to write to about 40 good cricketers asking them if they could conveniently join the Indian Team in 1911. The Secretaries were also authorized to take all necessary steps to raise funds for the project and complete other arrangements.

The question of including Ceylonese players in the team was then discussed, and it was resolved to defer final decision in the matter,

It was further resolved to ask the Secretaries to write to and thank officially the donors who have so kindly subscribed to the funds.

The Secretaries were also authorised to incur current expenses incidental to the scheme.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd Extra Meeting.

Saturday, December 13.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 13th December 1909.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. A Mistry's g a h Urgent (5 years)
Mr. A Mistry's c a h Sun (4 years)
Mr A Mahomed's c a h Silvermine (5 years)
Mr. M Goculdass' ch a h Racer (3 years)
Mr M Goculdas's c a h Jadir (4 years)
Mr Syed Rashid's c a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2 (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mahan (aged)
Mr Mufak's c a h Shawcutt (4 years)
Mr Hoosein Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (6 years)
Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's c a h Company 14 aged
Mr R R S' g a h Precious (aged)
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon (5 years)
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis (aged)
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Zinfandel 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Lapwing (3 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Darwin (4 years)
Mr George's ch a h Corrector 14 hands (aged)
Messrs A R and A A Ameer's ch a h Arab Lord (aged)
Mr Heath's g a h Colaba (4 years)

THE LITTLE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. M Goculdass and Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 3-4
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's c a h Hishan 13 2 1-4
Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's g a h Shanwar 13 3
The Chief of Manavadhar's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 2
Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13 2 3-4
Mr J K Kapadia's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr Adil's g a h Minerwa 13 3 (4 years).

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Mahomed's b a h Sinclair 13 2 3-4
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Vedas 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talibs g a h Afreid 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talibs g a h Steel 13 3 1-2
Mr Kadoobia Salen's b a h Hishan 13 2 1-4
Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13 2 3-4
Mr A J D'Souza's g a h Murzook 13 3
Mr Beg's ch a h Snarar 13 2
Mr Ahmed Abdulla's c a h Real Blood 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Zinfandel 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Narsin 13 3 1-2
Mr A W Essa's b a h Fairfield 13 3 1-2
Mr Willi's g a h M V O 13 3 3-4 (6 years)
Messrs A R and A A Ameer's b a h Duxion 13 1 1-2
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b h a Hasty Jack 13 3 1-2 (5 years)
Mr Adil's g a h Minerva 13 3 (4 years)
Mr A M Shamian's ch a h First Class 13 3 1-2
The Chief of Manavadhar's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13 3

SELLING PLATE—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr M. Goculdass' ch a h Orby 13 2 Rs. 1,200.
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Annis 14 0 Rs. 400
Mr R S Forage's b a h Royal Realm, 13 3 Rs 700.
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Hammond 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600.
Mr Ahmed Mana's b a h Tamim 13 2 1-2 Rs. 800
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13 2 3-4 Rs. 600
Mr Tulsidass Tejpal's b a h Mizner Beg, 14 Rs 1000
Mr Nasar Abdulla's b a h Collector 13 2 Rs 800

THE WINTER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S (aged)
Mr J B's b e m Not Yet.
The Chief of Manavadhar's ch e m Lady Honour (3 years)
Mr. A S Oomer's b e g Milner II (3 years).
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier (6 years.)

MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Sahi bin Mahomed's g a h Grey Morn II 14 (6 years.)
Mr Kassim Jurgis' b a h Desert King, (5 years)
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Twin Souls, 13 3 3-4 (4 yrs.)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thuvil 13 3 3-4 (5 yrs.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Babil (aged.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior (aged.)
Mr Heath's ch a h Brukat (3 years.)
Mr Haji Mahmud bin Mahomed's ch a h Aziz (4 yrs)
Mr Mufak's b a h Shawcutt (4 yrs.)
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Goverous (4 yrs.)
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterloo 13 1 3-4 (3 yrs,)
Mr P Reginald's g a h Hurr, 13 3 1-2 (4 yrs.)
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor, (3 yrs.)
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Contractor 14 (4 yrs.)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h The Monarch 14 (4 yrs.)
Mr Syed Ali's ch a h Halai Beg, 14-0 (4 years.)
Aga Mirza's g a h Bend Or (5 years).
Messrs A R and A A Ameer's g a h Ebrahim Pasha 14 (aged.)
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Hasty Jack 13-3 1-2 (5 years).
Mr Khadavi Abdul Rehman's g a h Gulshaful (4 yrs)
Mr Haji Sahib's b a h Waziristan 14-0

NOTICE.

Owners or Trainers must send in a list of weights to be carried in Terms Races not later than 6 p. m., Taursday 16th instant.

PARK STREET BURGLARY.

Two More Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

In connection with the Park Street burglary two more arrests have been made, one a respectable Bengalee youth and another a Sikh. Some stolen property to the value of Rs. 7'000 was recovered. Both the accused were placed before the Magistrate and released on heavy bail.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th November:—

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 27th November forwarding the following tenders received for the supply of sundries, ironmongery and oils during the year 1910, together with a tabulated statement of comparisons of the items in the different tenders with the contract prices for the last three years and the market rates at the time of advertising:—

Sundries—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, Mahomedally Allibhoy, Mahomedally Dosaji, Messrs. W. Crowder and Co. (incomplete), and W. Wolfe and Sons (for cotton waste only).

Ironmongery—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, Mahomedally Allibhoy, Mahomedally Dossji and B. H. Patuck and Co. for locks only.

Cocoanut and Castor Oils—Messrs. Vasanji Hariram and Co., Keshavji Jadhavji and Co., Moolji Jaitha and Co., and Vacuum Oil Co. (for Vaclite Oil and Engine) or Vaclite and crank case oil.

Cylinder Oils—Messrs. N. E. Pungar and Co., Tothill Sharp and Co. (Charles Price's Marine), Valvcline Oil Co., Macbeth Brothers and Co., Vacuum Oil. Co.—Navy valve 5 galls. drum, Navy valve 4 galls tins, Atlas Cylinder 5 gallon drums, Atlas Cylinder 4 galls. tins.

Lubricating Oil Import Co.—Marine Engine Oil No. 1 in 40 gallon barrels. Crank Case No. 1 in 40 gallon barrels. Axle No. 1 in 40 gallon barrels, Marine Cylinder No. 1 reporting fully thereon with his recommendations.

Submitted the tenders and comparative statements.

Resolution—The tenders are accepted as follows:—Sundries.—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji for all items except canvas Nos. 1 to 7 for which the tender of Messrs. Crowder and Co. is accepted. Ironmongery.—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, Cocoanut Oil (2nd quality).—The contract to be divided between Messrs. Vasanji Harriram and Co. for cocoanut oil and the Vacuum Oil Co. for "Vaclite." castor oil—Messrs. Vassanji Harriram and Co.'s tender for 10 tons and the Vacuum Oil Co's tender for engine oil No. and Vacuum Oil for 10 and 15 tons respectively accepted. Cylinder Oil.—Messrs. Macbeth and C

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 26th Nov. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 26th Nov. 1909.	For week ending 26th Nov. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 26th Nov. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	34	726	24	733
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	30	720	25	729
Vessels transported	22	491	18	527
Vessels attended to	4	40	4	[illegible]
Vessels warped	...	27	1	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 13.

The disturbance in North-West India has given completely overcast skies there and light and near general rain in Rajputana, a light and local precipitation in Kashmir, the Punjab, the Sind and Gujarat Coasts. Principal amounts were at Ajmer, Multan and Sonemarg, half an inch, and at Lahore, Bikaner, Dwarka and Karachi, a quarter. The disturbance is moving eastwards and light cloud now extends from North-West India across the central parts of the country into Bengal. A few light falls of rain occurred in South India.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in the hills of Upper India, and a few falls of rain in the plains of North-West India, the West of the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH DECEMBER 1909.

Hansi.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Crop prospects improving.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Wheat doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Passing thunderstorm. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls in several places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent, accounts satisfactory and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds (?). Food grains, wheat, and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the south-west and the north Punjab; Multan has had 0·40" and Lahore 0·22". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect and the minimum in excess, in the area of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Karachi records 0·29", Bikaner 0·21", Jaipur 0·10" and Ajmer 0·67". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Kotah but in defect in Sind. The minimum is higher than usual in Upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka records 0·18" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded on the Kathiawar Coast and in north Gujarat and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is generally high, the excess at Indore amounting to 13°.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal in the south-eastern districts but in excess elsewhere, particularly at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper. The day is cooler than usual in north Konkan, the night is warmer in the southern districts.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northern half and lightly clouded or clear in the southern half of the division. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is high nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west is shown to-day over north Gujarat. Pressure continues low also round Bikaner. These conditions have caused general rain in Sind, Rajputana, the south-west and the north Punjab. A few showers have fallen in Kathiawar also. Skies are heavily clouded in all these areas. The main depression will continue to move eastwards. In south India, Calicut again reports 0·50" of rain. Cloud has increased in Malabar.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. A few showers may occur in Kathiawar and the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S LATEST TREASURES.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says: "Mr. Pierpont Morgan has added to his famous library here a collection of manuscripts by Poe, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Emerson, and Holmes, formerly in the possession of Mr. S. H. Wakeman, a retired merchant of New York. Mr. Wakeman has been gathering manuscripts and first editions for the last ten years and the former, with which he has now parted, are said to be worth at least £10,000. The Hawthorne manuscripts include all that remains of 'The Scarlet Letter,' the author himself having destroyed most of the pages, the whole of 'The Blithedale Romance,' the 'Old Manx Journal,' an unpublished diary, and numerous letters. The manuscripts of 'Tamerlane,' the dramatic poem 'Politian,' and the story entitled 'The System of Dr. Tarr and Professor Fether' are among the relics of Poe now acquired by Mr. Morgan. The Thoreau manuscripts are very numerous, among them being the 'Journal,' in thirty-nine closely-written books encased in the wooden chest made by the author, eleven volumes containing the material for an exhaustive work on the Indians which he did not live to write, and a notable series of letters exchanged with Emerson, Hawthorne, Greeley, and others. There are sixty Whittier manuscripts, many unpublished. Emerson, Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes are also well represented in spite of the difficulty of obtaining these manuscripts."

HOW BROTHER AND SISTER MET.

A man, describing himself as a Pole, walked into Mme. Mirzevski's boarding-house in the Rue Barbette, Paris and asked for lodgings. Mme. Mirzevski showed him a room, but, refusing to reduce her terms to meet his wishes, he denounced her as a renegade and a traitress to the Polish nation. Mme Mirzevski ordered him out, but he refused to go, and continued to pour out a torrent of abuse. At last she lost patience and administered a sound blow on his head. The next minute he had seized her by the hair and was dragging her round the room. Her shrieks brought in the police, and the two were taken off to the station. When they appeared before the police commissary the man was asked to repeat his name, age, and occupation. No sooner had he done so than Mme. Mirzevski swooned. After she had recovered she explained that the man was her long lost brother. They had parted when they were children, and had completely lost sight of one another. Brother and sister fell weeping into each other's arms. Mme. Mirzevski then escorted him to her house, where he now lodges free of charge.

HOW A PEDLAR MADE A FORTUNE.

A singular story was told in the Four Courts, Dublin, during the hearing of an action to prove the will of James Brazil, of Ballylanders, co. Limerick, and formerly of Swansea, who died on June 5, 1908, leaving about £9,000. Counsel said that Brazil emigrated to Australia, and there engaged in every sort of employment from gold digging to peddling. He accummulated some thousands of pounds, and came to England thirty years ago, where he continued his peddling in various towns. He used to go about selling looking-glasses, oleographs, and such things, and it was said of him that he would sell the clothes off his back if he could make a profit by the transaction. About twenty years ago he gave up peddling and settled down in Swansea. He devoted the rest of his life to what he termed his "gambling," which consisted in investing his money and dealing in stocks and shares. His chief investment was in the Canadian Pacific Railway.

IMAGE 4,000 YEARS OLD.

As the result of excavations conducted at Ottitz, near Ratibor, in Silesia, there has has been unearthed a nude figure of a goddess in clay, supposed to be 4,000 years old. At the same place were found 14 dwellings of the Stone Age, and numerous axes, knives, and other neolithic implements. A pottery furnace was also discovered. The "Corriere d'Italia" states that a graffito (fresco) inscription has been discovered in the catacombs of Sebastiano, Rome, dating back to the third century, consisting of the words "Domus Petri." This discovery is regarded as of immense interest to Christian archæology.

THE BUMPS OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the British Phrenological Society, Mr. J. M. Severn said, "Six years ago I gave a phrenological delineation of the head of Mr. Lloyd-George. Then his head was exactly 23in. in circumference, and the frontal or intellectual lobes of the brain were particularly well developed. Lately I had another opportunity of delineating Mr. Lloyd George's character. I found that there were marked indications of intellectual development. The circumference of his head is now 23 1-4in., and the developments are particularly manifested in the intellectual lobes."

IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Mr. Edwin Ginn, a wealthy Boston publisher, has announced that he will devote annually £10,000 to promote the cause of peace, and that in his will he has set aside £200,000, the income of which will be used for the same purpose. He intends (the "Times" states) to establish an International School of Peace, with a large staff of writers, lecturers, and teachers, to be paid out of the proceeds of subscriptions. It is hoped to extend the system by which at present German and American universities exchange professors, and efforts will be made to modify the courses of historical study in the schools of all countries "eliminating the portions lauding the military and naval achievements of nations, which inculcate a military disposition in young and old." Another department of the School of Peace will endeavour to influence the clergy, and a third will give its attention to the Press. A political bureau will strive to encourage legislation in favour of peace and will work for a gradual disarmament.

TURKEY'S STRONG FOUNDATION.

Cassandras in plenty have prophesied the early collapse of the Young Turk regime. Long-standing antipathies, they declared, would never wreck it. Greeks would never lie down with Armenians, nor would Armenians play at the mouth of the cockatrice Kurds' den. Government officials would widely take up the cue given them at Diarbekr the black, and by joining the Young Turk Committees would break them up. The priest would assure his young pupils as they squatted round him in the mosque and learnt their Koran repetition that the country had got into the hands of infidels. Raftsmen in Mesopotamia and coffee-sellers in Stambul would not tolerate Christian equality. Most of this turns out to be moonshine. During the Parliamentary recess the deputies have been visiting their constituencies, and they report that brotherhood between the races is increasing, and the Constitution is becoming more highly prized every day. Even in the ancient cockpit of Macedonia there is little to complain of. Some Governors and officials are still reactionary. The Greek churches are still hypersensitive about their rights. These are mere motes in the sunbeam. The greatest change Turkey has known for centuries is founded on the rock.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

During the hearing of a case in the Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, a reference was made to travelling without luggage, and Mr. Justice Johnson observed that he was once left at Cheltenham with absolutely nothing but his hatbox. "The landlord of a hotel there," his Lordship added, "lent me his pyjamas and the landlady her silver-backed brushes and comb. I had to stay in bed while my man went and bought me an outfit, including a complete suit of clothes and a razor and other things before I could wash and dress."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th November shows shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 220,642 maunds and Rs. 8,860 in the earnings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS.

The battle of large hat or small hat still wages. To show how far it is from being settled, let me, a London lady writes, describe a model hat which had just arrived from Paris on the day that I got a glimpse of it. It was worn at one of the smart weddings of the week, so its up-to-dateness cannot be questioned. It was in pale green beaver, the rim, which tilted slightly up in front, curved out at the sides and back until it was, at least a yard in circumference. It was trimmed with a bird of paradise, whose sweeping plumes fell over the brim, wide as it was. A very large rosette of dull steel passementerie with cords which were continued round the crown, was the only other ornamentation. Let me add that there was a large, high, round-shapped crown, and it will be seen that the large hat at its extremist point of exaggeration is still with us.

TURBANS.

Nevertheless, there is hardly a question as to the popularity of the small hat. A few fine days at this time of year sends hundreds of women hat-buying—a hat cannot be selected with comfort in fog or drizzle, so I made inquiries in various directions as to the general tendency. And from everywhere came the reply, "We are selling nothing but small hats"—that is, small in comparison to those of last winter. There are also signs of a return to sanity as regards shape and becomingness, the busby, the wastepaper basket, and the beehive no longer serve as models; even the exaggerations of the tricorne, is spite of its recent appearance, are being repressed. The shape that at the moment finds most favour is a turban resembling a huge royal crown. The rim is a deep band of jet, with oxidised, jewelled, or gold trimming, while the soft crown stands rather high and curves out like the regal head-dress.

A PRETTY HAT.

Perhaps the prettiest hat I saw in my peregrinations was a small shape in violet beaver. It had a round, turned-up brim, one side being higher than the other. A peculiarity of the beaver was that when you looked at it in some lights it was blue—an effect produced by a certain disposition of the long hair of the felt. The trimming was of pansies, without foliage, and this wreath was so thick that it covered all the right side of the hat, and every shade from pale blue to deep purple was introduced in the flowers. On the left side was a bow of green velvet with upstanding butterfly wings.

NOVELTIES IN FUR.

More popular, however, than contrasts in trimming is the combination of two shades of the same colour. In a brown velvet hat, for instance, the brim was of dark brown and the crown of a much lighter shade. Then the introduction of black is managed with great skill. For a girl with fair hair what could be more becoming than a hat of pale rose velvet, the down-turned brim lined with black satin and the crown trimmed with a huge paw of rose velvet with black satin lining? As I mentioned in a former article, every variety of fur is used for the new toques, but each day sees new ideas in trimming. An ermine toque will have a bird either in white, in brown, or in black; on a chinchilla toque, I have seen a grey bird or else wings of bright emerald green. In a similar manner the dark fur toque will either have something of exactly the same shade or pure white.

AFGHAN MURDERED IN AUSTRALIA.

A telegram, dated Hergott, November 22, says:—It was reported to the police early this morning that an Afghan had been found dead at Frome Creek, on the Birdsville track, three miles from Hergott. Mr. Russell, a Justice of the Peace, Mounted-Constable McEwen, and black trackers went to the scene of the tragedy, and later the Coroner (Mr. McDonald) and a jury visited it. Two Afghans were detained in the early part of the day on suspicion, but they were set at liberty later on. The police trackers had difficulty in tracking the movements of the murderer owing to the rough weather prevailing. Evidently, however a deliberate murder was committed in a lonely spot on theFrome River in Mr. Russell's pastoral country.

The victim is Gandy better known as said Mahomet. He was very popular among his countrymen here and the theory has been advanced that jealousy over a countryman's English wife is the cause of the tragedy.

No fewer than four bullet wounds were discovered in the body and head of the deceased, and the body had been dragged off the road and placed behind a mound, 20 yards distant.

Excitement was caused when Hadji Khan, a married Afghan, who has an English wife, was arrested by Mounted-Constable McEwen on suspicion. The police are reticent. All possible assistance is being rendered to the police by the public, who are as anxious as the authorities to bring the criminal to justice.

An inquest was held next day on the body o Said Mahomet and adjourned by the Coroner (Mr MacDonald) on the application of the police.

Hadji Khan, who was arrested, was charged with having murdered the deceased at the Police Court and remanded. The accused was cool and collected during the proceedings. His European wife was in attendance at the Police Court with her three children. She was deeply affected.

Afghans here are evidently aware of the whole cause of the tragedy, but they are exhibiting great cunning in connection with the affair, and when being examined in the Police Court as witnesses, if it does not suit their purpose, they pretend they do not understand the questions put.

WE understand that Halley's Comet he been visible from Madras through a telescope for the last few days.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

It is a foregone conclusion that the members of the Chinese Naval Commission will carry back with them to the Far East a rich fund of information acquired from their visits to the principal naval establishments in England. The restrictions to which the Chinese visitors are subjected in their search for information are so small and unimportant compared with those which usually govern the courtesies extended by the Admiralty to representatives of foreign Powers, as to make the occasion unique. China's realisation of the value of sea power is not a question of new-born zeal. For years ambitious aims have existed without, however, any step being taken to give them practical expression, until now a commission is taking stock of British methods. At this moment the Chinese Navy does not comprise a single armoured ship, a fact which supplies convincing testimony of the extent to which the fleet has degenerated when it is remembered that of all the naval Powers, great and small, China alone has remained dormant. The object lessons in naval strength and organisation which the commissioners will witness during their stay in England will no doubt result in a vigorous naval policy being inaugurated, and is return for favours shown it is reasonable to assume that British shipbuilders will materially contribute towards this development of sea-power.

THE COST OF MODERN FLEETS.

Information of a definite character is now available, for the first time to the general public, in respect to the cost of several of the units that go to form an up-to-date fighting fleet. The cost of battleship-cruisers, cruisers of the "Bristol" type destroyers of the River class, and submarines of the famous "C" class, are set forth in the report of the conference held with Colonial representatives back in the summer, concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire. The price set down for an armoured cruiser, of the new "Indomitable" type is no less than £2,000,000; while three unarmoured cruisers of the "Bristol" class can be had for £1,350,000. A River-class destroyer costs £80,000, and a "C" class submarine can be produced for £55,000. Thus a fleet of three "Bristols," six River-class destroyers, and three "C" class submarines, can be bought for £300,000 less than a single battleship-cruiser of the most improved pattern. This gives an idea of the financial burden nations impose upon themselves who keep up large battle fleets of the heaviest type of armoured vessels. A generation ago a first-class battleship could be built and equipped for less than three-quarters of a million sterling; but to-day the price is two millions, and in the near future it will considerably exceed this sum, unless some less costly propelling machinery and armaments can be introduced by scientific experts in these departments.

THE PACIFIC FLEET IN 1912.

The year 1912 will probably see not only a great acquisition to the naval strength of the Empire by the completion of the China and Australian units of the Pacific fleet, but there will also be an imposing and significant procession of these up to-date sea fighting units from the mother-land to the oversea Dominions. In the case of two of these particular units of the fleet to be then organised for patrolling the waters of the Pacific as a whole it is part of the agreement with Australia and New Zealand that the armoured and unarmoured cruisers together with the destroyers and submarines, shall be completed simultaneously and proceed to their respective areas at the same time. The new flagship of the China station, which will then relieve the "Minotaur" will represent the battleships offered to the Empire by New Zealand with such a striking effect and intense patriotism, in March last, when the whole Empire was startled by the declaration of the Prime Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty in regard to Germany's naval progress in the House of Commons. A battleship-cruiser has been selected as the most suitable gift for Imperial purposes, and Sir Joseph Ward has asked that this vessel shall accompany the two "Bristols" to New Zealand waters, so that she may be inspected by the donors before she passes on to China, leaving the two "Bristols," three destroyers, and two submarines in local waters to be manned by officers and men of New Zealand birth. It is also stipulated that this battleship-cruiser, flagship of China, shall periodically visit New Zealand.

THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

A recent "London Gazette" contained an announcement that the First Military Member of the Army Council, Chief of the General Staff, is hence-forth to be known as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. This is entirely in accordance with the fitness of things, for staff organisation is in progress throughout the Empire, and difficulties are disappearing. War establishments of the Regular Army are to be, as far as possible, taken as the model in the Dominion Forces, and First Line transport is in the same way to follow the pattern of that of the Home Army, while all transport is to be adapted in case of an expedition being despatched. Field Service and Training Manuals are to be uniform throughout the Empire, and before issuing subsequent editions the dominions are to be consulted. Arms, stores, and equipments, are, as far as possible to be of the same pattern. Sections of the Imperial General Staff are to be formed in the Dominions, and all work is to go on in consultation though officers remain responsible only to their own Governments. Thus Sir William Nicholson becomes Chief of the Imperial General Staff, a function he first occupied, as Mr. Haldane said, when the reprentatives of the Dominions were in England. He spoke well when he said, in his memorandum of last December, that "loyalty to the Empire, and to one another, at all times and in all places," must be the motto of the Imperial General Staff.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHIEF.

The new arrrngement leads to certain reflections. Many new duties are imposed upon the First Military Member, who, first and foremost, must remain Chief of the General Staff of the Regular Army. He must remain "primus inter pares," and that fact that he is given an Imperial function must not in any degree release him from his primary function of principal and, indeed, with the counsel of his colleagues, only military adviser of the Crown. There must be no setting up of any other adviser of the War Minister, either upon grounds of high strategy or military organisation, whereby divided voices might be heard, and dual advice be tendered, to the darkening of counsel. To a certain extent the duties of Chief of the Imperial General Staff appear to be like those assigned, not on quite so large a scale, to Lord Kitchener in his new appointment; but whatever they may be, the point we have raised must not be forgotten. There is much that is good in the German Staff system, but it is not perfect, especially in giving the Emperor two advisers in the persons of the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff. If these work together as loyally as did Moltke and Roon, the arrangement will answer well, but we can conceive of cases in which grave differences might arise. The German Emperor, however, is a trained soldier—a war lord—and can separate the wheat from the chaff; but not so a civilian Minister, who may be a lawyer or a member of some other non-military profession. That is why we attach so much importance to the position of the Chief of the General Staff.

TERRITORIAL TRAINING.

We are not altogether surprised to learn that the Army Council have felt it necessary to issue a circular memorandum to divisional, mounted brigade, and coast defence commanders, of the Territorial Force pointing out that in certain cases the training of the latter is being carried out on rather too advanced lines, and not entirely in accordance with the spirit of the instructions laid down in 'Training and Manœuvre Regulations;" These very wisely ordain that infantry brigade exercises should be very occasional and divisional ones exceptional. Experience during the last summer showed that the second injunction was fairly well observed, but that the first was more frequently broken than not. It was, however, equally obvious that brigadiers were at times in a position of some difficulty in regard to the matter. Individual battalions as a rule attempt to complete their company training at odd times before the annual camp, but in some cases, with the best intentions in the world, this is not practicable. On arrival, therefore, at Salisbury Plain or elsewhere a brigadier may easily find one of his units ready for battalion training, to others likely to be ready in five or six days, and the other with company training, the part of most importance, still unbegun.

ONE result of the strike in Australia is the diversion of Japanese coal from Singapore and Penang to the Commonwealth ports. Indian coal is, therefore, likely to be shipped again to the Straits in considerable quantities.

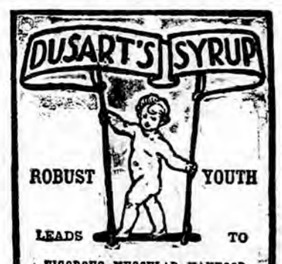


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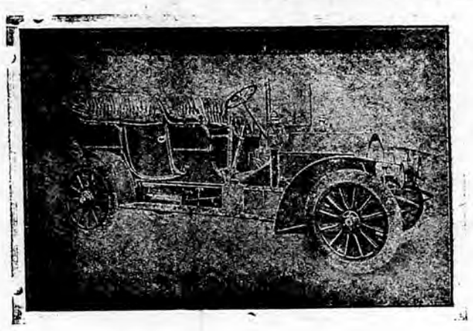
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